

**A HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY OF PIESTEWA PEAK PARK,
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA**



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Cultural Resource, Environmental Planning, and GIS Services

**A HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY OF PIESTEWA PEAK PARK,
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

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PA75300202-1

Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.
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Report Abstract

Report Title: A Historic Building Inventory of Piestewa Peak Park, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Project Name: Piestewa Peak Trailhead Improvements

Project Location: Project area is located at the Phoenix Mountains Park and recreation area at Piestewa Peak in North Phoenix.

Project Locator UTM: N3711609.4, E405196.3, Zone 12 NAD 83

Project Sponsor: City of Phoenix (COP)

Sponsor Project Number(s): COP PA75300202-1

Pueblo Grande Museum (PGM) Number: 2017-010

Lead Agency: COP Historic Preservation Office

Other Involved Agencies: n/a

Applicable Regulations: Section 802(A.1) of the COP's Historic Preservation Ordinance

Funding Source: COP Parks and Recreation Department

Description of the Project/Undertaking: The primary goal of this study was to provide an inventory of historic built resources present within the Phoenix Mountains Park recreation area (formerly Piestewa Peak Park), evaluate their National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and local register eligibility, and assess potential impacts to those historic built resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register or local register that might be caused by planned park improvements. The fieldwork and assessment were performed by Thomas Jones and Andrea Gregory on May 11, 2017. ACS documented five ramada areas and three buildings within the project area, none of which are currently listed in the National Register or local register. This report summarizes the results of the building inventory.

Project Area/Area of Potential Effects (APE): The project area is situated in the S½ of Section 2 and NW¼ of Section 11, Township 2 North, Range 3 East (Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian), as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Sunnyslope, Ariz. topographic quadrangle. This area, which encompasses the recreation facilities of the Phoenix Mountains Park, is situated in a natural drainage area along the



southern slope and base of Piestewa Peak. The Phoenix Mountains, which extend in a northwesterly manner across North Phoenix, are a mountain range that also includes isolated peaks. Piestewa Peak is the most prominent landmark of the Phoenix Mountains range, with an elevation of 2,608 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Formerly known as Squaw Peak, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names formally approved the current name of the peak in 2008 to honor the service of Lori Piestewa, the first Native American female soldier to die in combat in military service. For the duration of this report, the peak shall be referred to as Piestewa Peak to reflect this change.

Legal Description: Township 2North (N), Range 3East (E), Sections 2 and 11

Land Jurisdiction: COP, Phoenix Mountains Preserve

Total Acres: 48.3 acres

Acres Surveyed: Not applicable

Acres Not Surveyed: Not applicable

Consultant Firm/Organization: Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.

Project Number: 17-080:CUR

Permit Number(s): N/A

Date(s) of Fieldwork: May 11, 2017

Number of IOs Recorded: Not applicable

Number of Buildings Recorded: five ramada areas, three buildings, and one proposed historic district

Eligible Buildings: Individually eligible: 1 (Piestewa Peak Historic District)
Contributing to a Potential District: 8 (5 ramada areas, 3 buildings)

Ineligible Buildings: 0



Unevaluated Sites: 0

Building Summary Table

Summary of Historic Building Inventory Data¹.

Building No. ² (Bldg.)	Parcel No.	Name	Construction Date	National Register Recommendations of Eligibility	
				Individually Eligible	Contributor to Potential District
Bldg. Group 1	164-70-001	Summit Trail Ramada	ca. 1974	No	Yes
Bldg. Group 2 ²	164-70-001	Navajo Ramadas	1967–1968	No	Yes
Bldg. 3	164-70-001	Ranger Station	ca. 1974	No	Yes
Bldg. Group 4	164-70-001	Mohave Ramadas	1967–1968	No	Yes
Bldg. Group 5	164-70-001	Hopi Ramadas	1967–1968	No	Yes
Bldg. Group 6	164-70-001	Apache Ramadas	1967–1968	No	Yes
Bldg. 7	164-70-001	Water tank	1967	No	Yes
Bldg. 8	164-70-001	Restrooms	1967–1968	No	Yes
Piestewa Peak Park Historic District ²	164-70-001 164-17-001D	Piestewa Peak Park	1958	Yes	n/a

¹ Contributing features, including a hitching post, water trough, booster pump house, and park sign are discussed in more detail in the HPIFs (Appendix A).

² Multiple structures are present in the five Building Group areas and are discussed in more detail in the HPIFs (Appendix A).

Comments:

The proposed district would encompass the original 546-acre park, as well as additional ≈100 acres, which were acquired by 1975. Together, the proposed district encompasses all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11 in Township 2N, Range 3E, and includes Piestewa Peak, as well as the bulk of the access road and all of the ramada areas. The main structures of the Park are recommended as contributing to the eligibility of the park, including the ramadas and tables, the restrooms, and ranger station. A water tank at the east end of the recreation area, which was installed in 1967, is also recommended as a contributor as it is original. The lesser features of each recreation area, including the barbeque pedestals, drinking fountains, concrete plazas, and retaining walls, are recommended for preservation when possible, although many have been altered during the modern period. A number of Boy Scout service projects have been completed at the Park, and maintenance and improvements have been completed by Parks and Recreation that include the following:

- Installing cobble rip rap on slopes of the recreation areas,
- Building new barbeque pedestal stations and new picnic tables where necessary,
- Adding concrete walkways, cobble paths, and new retaining walls,
- Constructing wheel-chair access ramps and paths where necessary, and
- Installing ornamental landscape vegetation and features along portions of the access road

In addition to the structures described above, the circulation system of the overall recreation area is also recommended as contributing to the district, including for vehicular access (the main access road, parking areas, and turnaround at the east end), as well as equestrian and pedestrian hiking trails dating to the period of significance; associated features such as a horse trough and hitching post near the Navajo



Ramadas (Building Group 2) are also considered contributing. Culverts all appear to be modern and are not recommended as contributors. The light posts at most of the ramada areas appear to be original, and so are considered as contributing to the eligibility of the proposed district, although not necessarily character-defining features of the district, and so loss of these elements would not result in a change in eligibility of the historic district.

ACS recommends coordination between the COP HPO and Parks and Recreation during planning and implementation of improvements made within the proposed historic district. It is recommended that as many of the main structures (e.g., ramadas, ranger station, and bathrooms) be preserved and maintained as possible. While the loss of a single ramada within each building group, or even the loss of an entire building group, would not necessarily result in sufficient loss of integrity to render the historic district ineligible, the cumulative effects of structure losses may result in an insufficient proportion of contributors making up the historic district. Therefore, prior to demolition and/or replacement of structures, it is recommended that consultation occur with the COP HPO to ensure that sufficient integrity of the historic district is maintained to allow the district to continue to convey its historical significance and remain eligible.

Original circulation routes (road, parking areas, pedestrian access to ramadas, and equestrian/hiking trails) should be maintained. This does not preclude routine surfacing of the road and parking areas or routine maintenance, such as installation or replacement of culverts, concrete culverts, concrete stops, and other infrastructure. The widening of roads, expansion of parking areas, and addition of trails does not necessarily compromise the integrity of the district, as long as the original location and association of these circulation routes is maintained.

Mining features reflecting past mining activities were not identified within the current project area. Given the limited mining activity that occurred on Piestewa Peak in the early twentieth century, identification of such features are not likely to occur, and would likely not be recommended as an eligible property for listing in the National Register or local register, nor would any such features contribute to the eligibility of the proposed Piestewa Peak Historic District.

The proposed district boundary encompasses Piestewa Peak, as well as the built environment of the historic park that includes all of the ramada areas, as well as much of the recreation area's circulation system. A thorough inventory of the potential historic district beyond the project area was not possible at this time due to the current project's limited scope. Should previously undocumented features and structures, such as trails and other supporting infrastructure, be identified at a future date, ACS recommends continued coordination between the COP HPO and Parks and Recreation to evaluate and assess these features as contributors to the proposed district, as well as to determine whether the historic district boundaries should be expanded.



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Introduction

The City of Phoenix (COP) is currently planning improvements to Piestewa Peak Park (Figure 1–Figure 2). Improvements will be phased over the next several years, with the first phase being the Unnamed Parking Lot Area 1 and the Summit and Navajo Trailheads. The preferred Master Plan of the trailheads has been completed and approved by COP in the Access and Adaptive Management Plan. The project improvements will include new parking lots, new ramadas (both large and small), new restroom/ranger station facility, vehicular/pedestrian bridge linking the Summit and Navajo Trailheads, and roadway improvements along the frontage of these trailheads. The project will be delivered via Design-Bid-Build using COP funds on COP-owned lands. The project will be designed and built in one phase. In order to comply with Section 802(A.1) of the COP’s Historic Preservation Ordinance, at the request of Laurene Montero, COP Archaeologist, Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd. (ACS) conducted a historic building inventory and assessment in advance of the improvements. In addition to the historic building evaluation, a Class III cultural resource survey and ethnographic study were conducted, the results of which are presented in a separate report.

The primary goal of this study was to provide an inventory of historic built resources present within the project area, evaluate their National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and local register eligibility, and assess potential impacts to those historic built resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register or local register that might be caused by the planned improvements. The fieldwork and assessment were performed by Thomas Jones and Andrea Gregory on May 11, 2017. ACS documented five ramada areas and three buildings within the project area, none of which are currently listed in the National Register or local register. This report summarizes the results of the building inventory.

Project Area

The project area is situated in the S½ of Section 2 and NW¼ of Section 11, Township 2 North, Range 3 East (Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian), as depicted on the USGS 7.5’ Sunnyslope, Ariz. topographic quadrangle (see Figure 1). This area, which encompasses the recreation facilities of the Phoenix Mountains Park, is situated in a natural drainage area along the southern slope and base of Piestewa Peak, at an elevation ranging from 1,350–1,575 ft. amsl.

Phoenix and the Salt River Valley are located in the Basin and Range Province of Arizona, which is characterized as mountain ranges separated by wide valleys. The Phoenix Mountains, which extend in a northwesterly manner across North Phoenix, are a mountain range that also includes isolated peaks. Piestewa Peak is the most prominent landmark of the Phoenix Mountains range, with an elevation of 2,608 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Formerly known as Squaw Peak, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names formally approved the current name of the peak in 2008 to honor the service of Lori Piestewa, the first Native American female soldier to die in combat in military service. For the duration of this report, the peak shall be referred to as Piestewa Peak to reflect this change.

Other well-known natural landmarks of the range include Camelback Mountain, North Mountain, Shaw Butte, Shadow Mountain and Lookout Mountain (Figure 3). Formed over a long period of time, the mountain range consists primarily of Proterozoic metamorphic and granitic rock. Geologic folding and faulting have resulted in the formation of overlying materials, including rhyolite, quartzite, and phyllite. Basalt flow formations are also evident in some areas of the mountain range. Through the course of the early twentieth century, settlement in North Phoenix was sparse. Independent communities, such as Paradise Valley and Sunnyslope, settled along the slopes of the Phoenix Mountains. Early mining activity also occurred along the mountain range, searching for profitable resources such as cinnabar (mercury) and kyanite. Mining activity appears to have been centered around Dreamy Draw and Piestewa Peak in the early decades of the twentieth century.

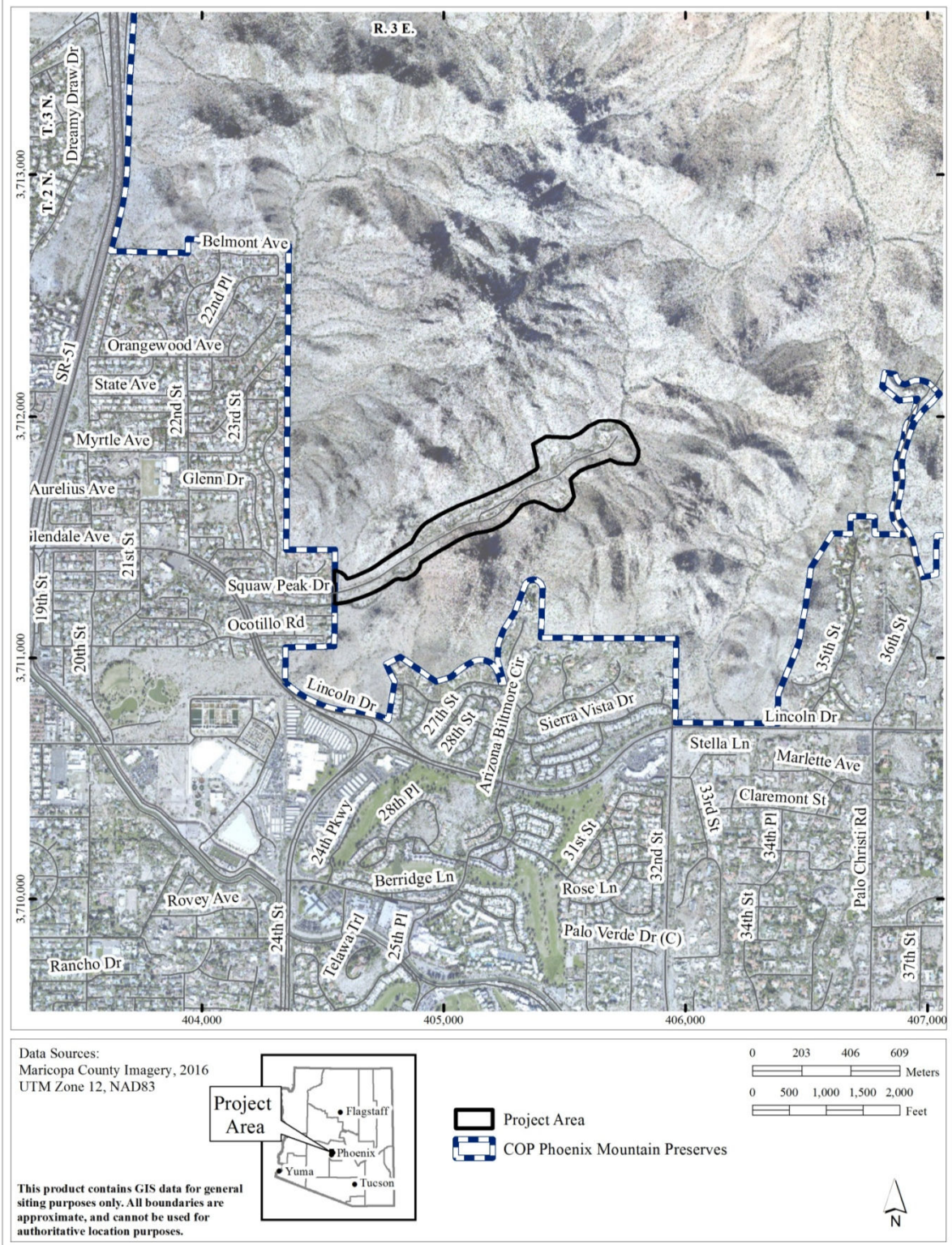


Figure 2. Contemporary aerial showing the location of the current project area.

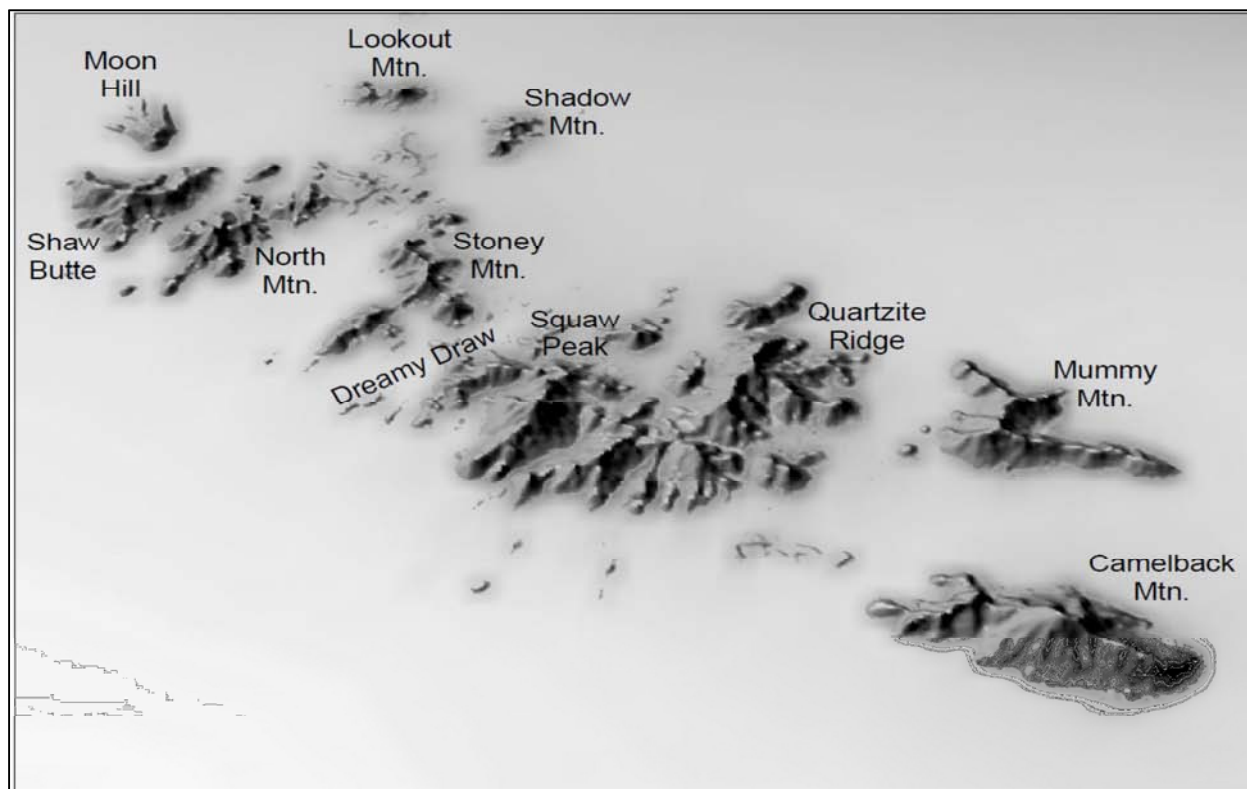


Figure 3. Sketch map of the Phoenix Mountains in North Phoenix (Johnson and Reynolds 2002:1).

Squaw Peak has since been designated as Piestewa Peak.

In the postwar period of the twentieth century (1945–1975), the COP and other incorporated cities in the valley (e.g., Glendale, Tempe, Scottsdale) expanded significantly by annexing agricultural lands that had once separated these communities. Today, North Phoenix is part of a sprawling metropolis—among the largest in the United States. Through the diligent work of citizen advocates and civic leaders, a large portion of the Phoenix Mountains has been preserved by the COP as open space for recreational use.

Municipal History of Phoenix

In 1865, the U.S. Army established Fort McDowell in the lower Verde River valley and stimulated American settlement by protecting miners and farmers from the Apache and Yavapai, and by creating a market for supplies (Luckingham 1989). Irrigation is necessary for viable agriculture in the arid desert of southern Arizona. Jack Swilling, with the help of other citizens of Wickenburg, a mining community 50 miles northwest of the Salt River Valley, organized the Swilling Irrigating and Canal Company and in 1867 began excavating an irrigation canal amid the remnants of the long-abandoned prehistoric Hohokam canals near the location of the modern Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport. Swilling is often referred to as the Father of Phoenix because of his efforts in restoring the agricultural economy that the Hohokam pursued for a millennium (Luckingham 1989). The success of the Swilling canal soon brought other settlers to the valley. To accommodate homesteading and settlement, the U.S. General Land Office began conducting cadastral surveys of the Arizona Territory in 1867. By 1870, approximately 240 people lived in the Salt River Valley. In October of that year, valley residents approved the selection of a 320-acre parcel of undeveloped land demarcated by the General Land Office as the northern half of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 3 East, for a town they named Phoenix.



Although Phoenix was not a boomtown, it had the advantage of a central location with respect to many territorial settlements, which helped it to grow in both size and importance. While the settlers of the valley worked to establish homesteads and livelihoods, the town served as a central meeting and market place. Growth and prosperity led to the designation of Phoenix as the territorial capital in 1889. By 1910, Phoenix had a population of 11,150 and was the third-largest city in the territory (Sargent 1988). Only Tucson and Clifton/Morenci were larger. Expansion of Phoenix and development throughout the Salt River Valley increased further after 1911 when Roosevelt Dam was completed, ensuring a more stable water supply for irrigation and flood protection. Arizona achieved statehood in 1912, and growth continued unabated in the Salt River Valley until the onset of the Great Depression.

Transportation, utilities, services, and social reforms were the main areas of improvement in Phoenix in the early twentieth century. The tourism industry was launched in the 1920s, but agriculture continued to dominate the economy. With a population of 29,100 by 1920, Phoenix had become Arizona's largest city. Arizona was not exempt from the effects of the Great Depression of the 1930s, but not all of those effects were negative. Some of the New Deal programs involved construction of public buildings, improvements of highways and canals, and implementation of soil conservation measures, which offered employment to many in the community. Phoenix's population grew from 48,150 in 1930 to 65,480 by 1940 (Sargent 1988). During World War II, military training facilities and industries were attracted to the desert climate of the Phoenix area. Military personnel and defense contractor employees increased the local population and, despite the wartime conditions, prosperity increased. By 1950, Phoenix's population exceeded 100,000, and was more than twice that of Tucson, the second-largest city in the state. A construction and economic boom followed the end of the war. Many military personnel who had been stationed in the Valley during the war moved back with their families. Industry and employment opportunities expanded, and the increasing population stimulated development of residential subdivisions and growth of suburbs and smaller cities within the Phoenix metropolitan area. With a current population of 4.3 million, the U.S. Census Bureau ranks the Phoenix metropolitan area as the thirteenth largest in the nation (Sunnocks 2013).

Urban Development of North Phoenix in the Postwar Period

In the decade preceding the Great Depression, Phoenix was the hub of commercial activity in the Salt River Valley, which by this time, included a number of independent communities (e.g., Glendale, Peoria, Tempe, Mesa, Scottsdale, and Chandler) that were separated by thousands of acres of agricultural land that was watered via a complex system of canals and laterals. Indeed, the rural landscape of the Salt River Valley was largely established by 1940, on the eve of America's entry into World War II. Phoenix (population 65,414), though one of the larger cities in the American Southwest, still trailed El Paso (population over 96,000) (Luckingham 1982:86). Over the course of the next two decades, however, Phoenix would grow at a pace second only to Los Angeles, surpassing El Paso in both population and size. The postwar development of Phoenix was a dramatic transformation from an urban and rural landscape to a crowded metropolis (Luckingham 1982:75–94).

A review of historical aerials of the Phoenix area reveals that by 1949, residential development was occurring along the future Interstate 17 (I-17) corridor between the Grand Canal and Bethany Home Road. This area had not yet been incorporated by Phoenix, but the landscape was changing. North of Bethany Home Road, lands retained their rural character, with the exception of Sunnyslope, which was experiencing urban growth as an independent community under the shadow of the North Mountains. Between 1950 and 1960, Phoenix rapidly annexed lands north of the original town center, including the Sunnyslope community. Whereas the Grand Canal had once marked the northern limits of Phoenix, Pinnacle Peak Road had become the northern edge of Phoenix by 1972.

Settlement on the Edge (ca. 1880–1945)

In 1887, the Arizona Improvement Company was established to acquire and develop patented lands to be irrigated by the Arizona Canal, and far beyond the contemporary limits of Phoenix. One of the principal



investors of the canal and Arizona Improvement Company was William John Murphy. He purchased and sold large tracts of land as a strong advocate for settlement within the canal's vast irrigation district. By the end of the nineteenth century, Murphy's promotional work was responsible for the establishment of several small communities along the newly constructed Grand Avenue, including Alhambra, Glendale, and Peoria (Murray and Weight 2004; Zarbin 1997). A large number of individual homesteads were also established and patented north of the Arizona Canal between ca. 1890 and 1941. These homesteads, farms, and ranches, patented under a variety of homestead acts, did not receive water from the Arizona Canal. Lands to the south of the Arizona Canal, however, depended on water from the canal.

Sunnyslope was an isolated community that was established generally between the North Mountains and the Arizona Canal (east-to-west: 19th Street to 19th Avenue, north-to-south: Cactus Road to Northern Avenue). Early settlers, including William Norton, arrived in the Valley in the 1890s, subdividing lands in what would eventually coalesce into the community. Many of these individuals, having settled north of the Arizona Canal, were compelled to either excavate wells on their lands or transport water from other locations. A number of Sunnyslope residents were infirmed with either tuberculosis or asthma and had moved to the deserts of Arizona in the hopes of recuperating in the clean dry climate. On the eve of World War II, Sunnyslope had become a burgeoning community with schools, churches, and businesses to cater to the residents; it was no longer a bastion of the sickly, but an outlying community north of Phoenix (Grandrud 2013). Surrounding Sunnyslope in these early decades of the twentieth century were successful farms along the Arizona Canal and ranches to the north. The landscape of north Phoenix was rural, with arterial roads connecting outlying areas to other communities such as Glendale, Phoenix, and Sunnyslope.

Until the postwar period of the twentieth century, agriculture was the primary industry for the communities of the Salt River Valley, and Phoenix was no exception. Given the geology of the area, however, periodic flooding was always a threat; seasonal rains and flash floods would send heavy flows of water from surrounding mountain regions to rural communities and farmlands via major drainages like Cave Creek, a tributary of the Salt River that extends as far south as the Arizona Canal. Indeed, the floodwaters of Cave Creek were responsible for at least three major floods that occurred between 1905 and 1921. These floods inflicted significant damage to Phoenix, including to farmlands surrounding the current project area, prompting some civic leaders to form the Cave Creek Flood Control Board (Lidman 1989). After reviewing a number of potential locations for a flood control structure, the board decided on the current location of Cave Creek Dam in Phoenix (generally along the Jomax Road alignment in the Cave Creek drainage). Despite the initial concerns over designer John S. Eastwood's radical multiple arch design, Cave Creek Dam functioned successfully as a flood control structure for almost six decades before it was replaced by Cave Buttes Dam in 1980 (Lidman 1989).

Postwar Expansion of Phoenix (1945–1973)

Phoenix was transformed into a metropolis in the postwar era through the expansion of the city's population and incorporated boundaries. Between 1945 and 1973, thousands of subdivisions were established across the Salt River Valley; cities once separated by agricultural farmland were now separated only by a major arterial street. This transformation, which began during World War II, has continued unabated through the new millennium.

Even before the United States became involved in World War II, a considerable amount of military activity was underway in central Arizona by late 1941 (Sheridan 1995), eventually leading to the construction of two major air bases—Luke Field (Luke Air Force Base) to the west and Williams Field (Williams Air Force Base) to the east. Through the course of World War II, the number of military establishments (training and manufacturing facilities) brought an influx of servicemen and employees from the private sector, leading to an increase in population. This aggressive growth was not tempered by the end of the war, but continued well after as private industry was established across the Salt River Valley, particularly in Phoenix (Schweikart 1982:115).



By 1947 the City of Phoenix, already the largest center of trade, transportation, and government between Dallas and the Pacific, was beginning to develop into a financial center. Bank debits exceeded the two billion dollar mark. Building permits reflected the value of new construction at \$9,885,000, and, nationally, Sky Harbor Airport ranked first in civilian traffic handled and fourth in total traffic. Over the next several decades, the city’s growth dramatically outpaced all other cities in the Salt River Valley (Wilson and Abele 2004:9) and by the end of the 1970s, Phoenix was second only to Los Angeles in terms of size and population of cities in the American Southwest. Through this period (1945 to 1973), Phoenix city leaders were well aware of weaknesses in the city’s municipal infrastructure. Housing shortages during and immediately after the war were a major problem, as well as the unimproved system of roads across Phoenix, an increasing demand for electrical service and the need for a safe and steady supply of municipal water.

The postwar period of Phoenix was striking for its incredible growth, particularly between 1950 and 1960, when the city limits expanded tenfold from a modest area of 17.1 square miles (10,944 acres) to an area of about 185 square miles (118,400 acres) (Buchanan 1978; Collins 2005). Sunnyslope, once an isolated haven for sickly residents, became part of the metropolitan corridor of Phoenix by 1959, despite multiple efforts to incorporate as an independent municipality. Within and immediately around the current project area, lands were incorporated by Phoenix in 1959 (Ordinance G-281) (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of Annexation Activity in North Phoenix ¹

Ordinance No. ²	Date	Description ³
G-256	04/14/1958	North of Grand Canal to Camelback Rd, generally from 19 th Ave–27 th Ave.
G-257	04/21/1958	Area generally south of the Arizona Canal to Thomas Rd, from 19 th Ave–51 st Ave. Includes the bulk of Maryvale.
G-281	03/23/1959	Covers all of Sunnyslope, and bulk of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, as well as areas south of the Arizona Canal to Bethany Home Rd from 19th Ave–16th St. Includes all of the project APE at Piestewa Peak, as well as portions of North Mountain..
G-349	03/07/1960	Area generally between Camelback and Cactus Rd, from 35 th Ave–43 rd Ave.
G-417	06/26/1961	Area generally between Cactus Rd and Sweetwater Ave, from 15 th Ave–35 th Ave. Includes portions of Shaw Butte and North Mountain.
G-427	07/31/1961	Located in Camelback Mountain Park, north of the Phoenician Resort Golf Course
G-444	11/02/1961	Area generally between Indian School Rd. and McDonald Dr., from 40 th St.–56 th St. Includes portions of Camelback Mountain Park
G-464	04/30/1962	Area generally between Cholla St and Cactus Rd, from 19 th Ave–35 th Ave.
G-644	4/20/1965	Area generally between Sweetwater Ave and Bell Rd, between 43 rd Ave. and Cave Creek Rd. Includes Shadow Mountain and Lookout Mountain
G-760	10/18/1966	Area generally north of Peoria Ave to Poinsettia Dr., from 35 th Ave–39 th Ave.
G-842	02/20/1968	Area generally north of Peoria Ave to Cholla St, from 28 th Dr.–35 th Ave.
G-912	04/08/1969	Area generally north of Arizona Canal to Peoria Ave, from 35 th Ave–43 rd Ave.
G-1093	05/03/1971	Area generally between Dunlap Ave and Thunderbird Rd, from 19 th Ave–51 st Ave.
G-1241	12/19/1972	Area generally north of Bell Rd to Pinnacle Peak Rd, from 19 th Ave to Cave Creek Rd.

¹ From the Maricopa County Assessor Online Interactive GIS Map (2017). This list is not exhaustive, but instead focuses on annexation in and around the current project area and the Phoenix Mountains.

² Bold text indicates ordinances that incorporate the current project area.

³ Boundary descriptions presented are based on an informal review of the online interactive map of the Maricopa County Assessor (2017). Detailed boundaries and maps of these annexations were not available for review by the author.



Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975)

In 1912, when Phoenix became the new state capitol, the city boasted a population of about 18,000 (Buchanan 1978). The city had, by this time, expanded significantly to the north along McDowell Road, to the east at 16th Street, to the west at about 19th Avenue, and to the south at Buckeye Road (City of Phoenix Planning and Development 2017). The number of community facilities in the city by 1912 included the Courthouse Plaza and City Hall Square (both were established as part of the original townsite), Neahr's Park (aka Library Park) (1880), Eastlake Park (1889), and Central Park (1912). Citizens also took advantage of the natural landscape around Phoenix for recreational activities, spending time in the undeveloped desert areas of what would become the city's mountain parks, such as Piestewa Peak, Papago Park (Hole-in-the-Rock), and the South Mountains (Hartz and Hartz 2007; Janus Associates 1986). Over the course of the late Historic period, small community parks were established as subdivisions were platted along the outskirts of the city. By 1930, six parks were located within the limits of Phoenix, of which three were owned and maintained by the city (Janus Associates 1986).

The decades preceding World War II were one of incredible growth for Phoenix. Despite an economic downturn in the early years of the Great Depression, the city continued to grow its population to more than 48,000 by 1930, and about 65,000 by 1940 (Buchanan 1978). City planners and advocates worried that the ever-growing city would not have enough park space for its citizenry. In 1933, voters approved a Public Works bond, from which funds would be used in tandem with federal New Deal loans and grants to acquire and develop parks across the city. The voters also approved the establishment of the Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreation Board. Over several years, a number of projects were completed on existing parks, as well as the construction of Encanto Park. By 1937, the city boasted 14 city parks, including a baseball stadium (Collins 2005:128–130; Janus Associates 1986:30–39).

In the decades following World War II, Phoenix was transformed in to a metropolis (as summarized above). The city planning commission was prompted to develop a Master Park and Recreation Plan in 1948 to address the inadequacies of the park system to an ever-expanding city. By this time, the Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreation Board was now known as the Parks and Recreation Department. The master plan, as envisioned by the commission, was to acquire land and develop parks in the expanding city as far north as Glendale Avenue, south to the Salt River, east to 44th Street, and west to 31st Avenue. Park development would include (Phoenix City Planning Commission 1948:6–10):

- Improvements to existing parks;
- Development of school playgrounds and small neighborhood playgrounds;
- Construction of District parks, which would encompass playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pool, community building(s);

This plan appears to have met with some success. Bond programs approved by voters from 1933–1961 provided more than \$13,000,000 for the acquisition and development of parks in and around Phoenix. By 1969, the Parks and Recreation Department was maintaining 79 parks for an estimated 500,000 citizens. Importantly, a number of these parks were mountain parks, including South Mountain, Papago Park, Piestewa Peak, and North Mountain (City of Phoenix Planning Commission 1969:25–28).

Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (1914–1975)

A 1967 article in the *Arizona Republic* provided a summary of mountain parks in Phoenix as the city entered the modern era (Table 2). City residents and leaders invested heavily over the course of the twentieth century in the preservation of mountain parks in and around the growing city. Foremost among them is South Mountain Park, which encompasses an estimated 16,000 acres, and considered among the largest municipal parks in the country. In 1967–1968, the City of Phoenix invested \$615,000 of bond funds and federal grants for improvements at each of the four mountain parks. Improvements included trail construction and renovation, improved vehicular access to and around the parks, and construction of new facilities (e.g., ramadas, restrooms, and other picnic structures) (*Arizona Republic* 1968). In the closing



decades of the twentieth century, Phoenix aggressively pursued acquisition of additional lands as part of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, including Camelback Mountain. Because of this approach, the city now maintains more than 41,000 acres of mountain parks and desert preserves (City of Phoenix 2017). Following is a brief summary of five city mountain parks established in the period from 1914–1975. Camelback Mountain became a city park in late 1970 after successful efforts by the local community and civic leaders.

Table 2. Summary of Mountain Parks in 1967.

Park	Established	Acreage	Comments
South Mountain Park	1929–1930	14,817	Multiple hiking and riding trails, picnic areas, park facilities, and paved access roads
Papago Park	1959	1,176	Picnic facilities at Hole-in-the Rock and lagoons, as well as a golf course
Piestewa Peak	1959	546	Renovated hiking and riding trails; picnic facilities and restrooms under construction.
North Mountain Park	1959–1961	275	Picnic facilities and restrooms under construction
<i>Total</i>		16,814	

¹ Arizona Republic (1967a; 1967b) Gart (1996), and Janus Associates (1986)

South Mountain Park

Limited mining occurred within the South Mountain range (previously known as the Salt River Mountains) in the final decade of the nineteenth century, but in the early years of the twentieth century, the South Mountains were intensively mined by prospectors and mining companies optimistic about profitable gold production. In these early decades of the new century, settlement began to increase to the south of Phoenix and along the northern slopes of the mountain range. This pattern, coupled with the intensive mining, encouraged advocates to find a way to preserve the South Mountains before the natural desert landscape was compromised by private development. As early as 1921, concerned citizens and civic leaders began working together with the City of Phoenix to acquire the mountain range from the federal government. In 1924, the City of Phoenix, with the help of Senator Carl Hayden, negotiated the purchase of about 14,000 acres of federal land for use as a municipal park in the South Mountains (Allan et al. 2014; Janus Associates 1986).

Initially known as Phoenix Mountain Park, the federal parcels were formally acquired in 1929 and 1930, coincidental with the onset of the Great Depression. By this time, there were several unimproved roads in the mountain range, but the new park was largely undeveloped. Through the course of the Great Depression, from 1933–1942, two camps of workers affiliated with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) worked diligently at South Mountain Park, constructing hiking trails, park facilities, recreation areas, and access roads for automobile traffic to Telegraph Pass and San Juan Lookout. This work was done in collaboration with city officials under a master plan for the park that was initially developed in 1934 and revised multiple times over the next decade (Rose 1937). As the country was drawn into World War II, the CCC had accomplished much of their goals (Janus Associates 1986:44):

By 1941, under the guidance of the master plans, the basic infrastructure of the park had been completed. It included 26 miles of scenic mountain roads, parking for 1,025 cars, 40 miles of hiking and bridle trails, a 15,000 gallon water storage tank, 16,000 feet of water lines, 11,900 feet of underground electrical cable, and 2,000 feet of underground telephone cable.

In addition, the park recreation areas contained 18 buildings, 15 ramadas, 134 fire pits, 30 water faucets, and 13 drinking fountains. Rock dams, primarily up Telegraph Pass Canyon, were built to control erosion and 12 bird baths and animal watering places were also built throughout the park.



Currently, South Mountain Park encompasses more than 16,000 acres of largely undeveloped desert lands. More than three million people visit the park and its rustic scenery annually (City of Phoenix 2017; South Mountain Richard 2008–2010). New facilities at the park include the South Mountain Environmental Education Center and Activity Complex.

Papago Park

Papago Park was initially designated a National Monument in 1914. Encompassing 2,050 acres of land, the Papago Saguaro National Monument attracted a number of visitors over the first several years, prompting businesses to literally paint their advertisements on the exposed bedrock formations of the monument. Despite the designation and the number of visitors to the area, the National Park Service (NPS) was consistently fending off proposals of private and municipal development within its boundaries, not to mention controversies over mining claims from the early twentieth century prior to the monument's designation. Over the course of the 1920s, the monument was gradually reduced in size. The NPS during this time had determined that abolishing the monument and awarding the land to the state was in the agency's best interest. After several years of negotiations, the monument was abolished in 1930. The bulk of the former monument was received by the state, while remaining portions were awarded to the U.S. National Guard, Town of Tempe, and Salt River Valley Water Users Association (SRVWUA). One of the first projects completed in the state-owned portion of the former monument was the construction of the Hunt Bass Hatchery, which was promoted by the Arizona Game & Fish Department (AGFD). Between 1932 and 1935, eight lakes were constructed over 250 acres. Hunt's Tomb was also constructed on a hill in the park overlooking the Salt River Valley (Gart 1996:43–78, 137).

In 1933, a camp was established at the park by the CCC (coincident with the camps at South Mountain Park). Initial projects completed by the CCC in this early period of the Great Depression were the construction of a boat house and docks for the hatchery lakes, as well as an amphitheater. From 1935–1938, several worker camps were assigned to work at Papago Park, constructing ramada areas (including grills, drinking fountains, garbage bins, etc.). A water distribution system was also constructed, as were erosion control features, trail systems, and another lake. For the duration of their time at Papago Park (ca. 1936–1938), camp workers assisted the SRVWUA in the rehabilitation of their valley canal systems. Through the course of World War II (1939–1945), residents of Phoenix and Tempe enjoyed the new amenities of Papago Park, as did the Arizona Cacti and Native Flora Society (predecessor to the Desert Botanical Garden), who moved into the park in 1934. During World War II, undeveloped portions of the park were commandeered by the federal government for use in military training, as well as a prisoner-of-war camp that housed as many as 3,000 prisoners in the latter years of the war. Immediately following the war, a veterans' hospital was established on the park grounds. By the mid-1950s, the park had been abandoned by the U.S. military (Gart 1996:82–110, 112–130).

By this time, the park was in dire need of maintenance and cleanup. Through the postwar decade of the 1950s, the City of Phoenix campaigned to acquire control of the estimated 1,100 acres of land owned by the state. City voters approved a \$1 million bond in 1957 for the purchase of Papago Park from prompting the state to enact legislation approving the transfer. On February 25, 1959, the City of Phoenix formally acquired control of the park. Over the next decade, improvements were made at the park, and new facilities constructed including a zoo (constructed 1961), a golf course (constructed 1963–1968), and a municipal stadium (constructed 1962–1964). The William C. Eliot Memorial was constructed in 1964 to honor Mr. Eliot for his diligence in obtaining the city park in 1959. The ramada areas and three of the lakes, which had been constructed decades before, were renovated for public use in the park. Today, visitors to Papago Park, which encompasses about 1,200 acres, can visit any number of venues, including the Phoenix Zoo, Desert Botanical Garden, the Phoenix Hall of Flame (a local, national, and international fire fighting museum), the Phoenix Municipal Stadium baseball facility, the Papago Golf Course, and an archery range. Hiking trails, a number of ramada areas, and the lakes (known today as Pond Nos. 1–3) provide a relaxing atmosphere from the hectic urban landscape beyond the park's natural desert setting.



North Mountain and Piestewa Peak Parks

As summarized above, the Phoenix Mountains were largely undeveloped through the first half of twentieth century, save for the occasional prospecting by individuals. Grazing allotments were also established in the area surrounding Piestewa Peak, although it is not currently known how extensive grazing was in the immediate area. The mountainous landscape of the Phoenix Mountains was well visited, however, by local residents of Phoenix and Sunnyslope, as shown in vintage photographs (Hartz and Hartz 2007:103). In 1929, the Biltmore Resort opened on the southern slopes of the Phoenix Mountains and Piestewa Peak. One of the amenities offered at the isolated resort was horseback treks into the nearby mountains, particularly Piestewa Peak. It was during this time that the first trail was established on the peak. In truth, this trail was probably not constructed immediately, but took shape over the course of several decades as horse riders from the Biltmore Resort ascended the slopes of Piestewa Peak. A review of the 1949 aerial reveals a network of trails and primitive roads that originated in and around the Biltmore Resort, extending north into the Phoenix Mountains. These trails were incorporated into the Piestewa Peak trail system in the 1960s and 1970s (Figure 4).

In the postwar period, the population of Phoenix spread rapidly northward from the original townsite, and Phoenix aggressively annexed these lands, which also included the Phoenix Mountains. As shown in Table 1, the lands surrounding Piestewa Peak and North Mountain were annexed between 1959 and 1961. During this time, North Mountain was predominantly federal land maintained by the BLM, while Piestewa Peak was under the jurisdiction of the state, with grazing allotment leases owned by the Biltmore Resort and two private residents. Concern about development on these two local landmarks encouraged Maricopa County to acquire rights to these two isolated peaks as part of their county park system in 1958. The following year, when Phoenix annexed the surrounding lands, Maricopa County ceded the parks to the city (Figure 5). The city was committed over the next decade to acquiring additional undeveloped lands surrounding these parks for preservation, most of which were privately owned.

From 1967–1968, the city, using bond funds and federal grants, completed improvements to its four mountain parks. Construction activity at North Mountain in 1967 was summarized in a newspaper article (Arizona Republic 1967b):

Workmen of the Norton Connor Construction Co., Phoenix, place pieces of concrete roofing atop ramada supports at North Mountain Park, 10600 N. Seventh St. Six ramadas capable of seating 40 to 100 people each, two restrooms, and one large concrete recreation slab are being built at the park for first use in mid-September. Several ramadas are also being built at South Mountain Park. Cost of construction at both parks will be \$142,430.

Ramadas would also be constructed during this time at the neighboring Piestewa Peak Park, as shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7. On November 24, 1968, the city held a dedication at Piestewa Peak Park to commemorate the completion of all work completed at the four mountain parks. In attendance were city, county, and state officials (Arizona Republic 1968):

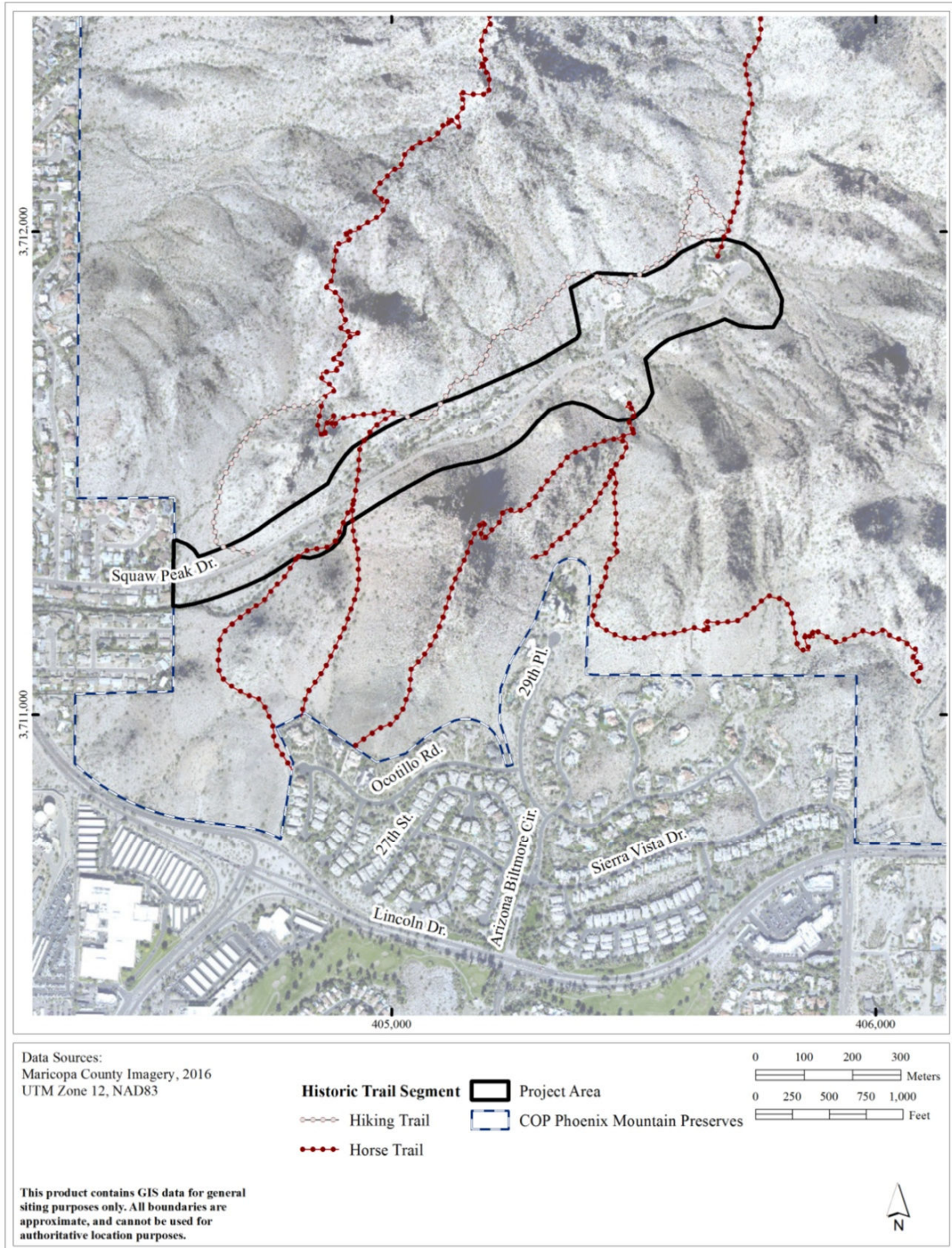


Figure 4. Contemporary aerial map of Piastewa Peak, showing the project area and a network of horse trails in use prior to the park’s establishment.

Hiking trails installed in the late 1960s are also shown as they occur within and immediately adjacent to the project area.

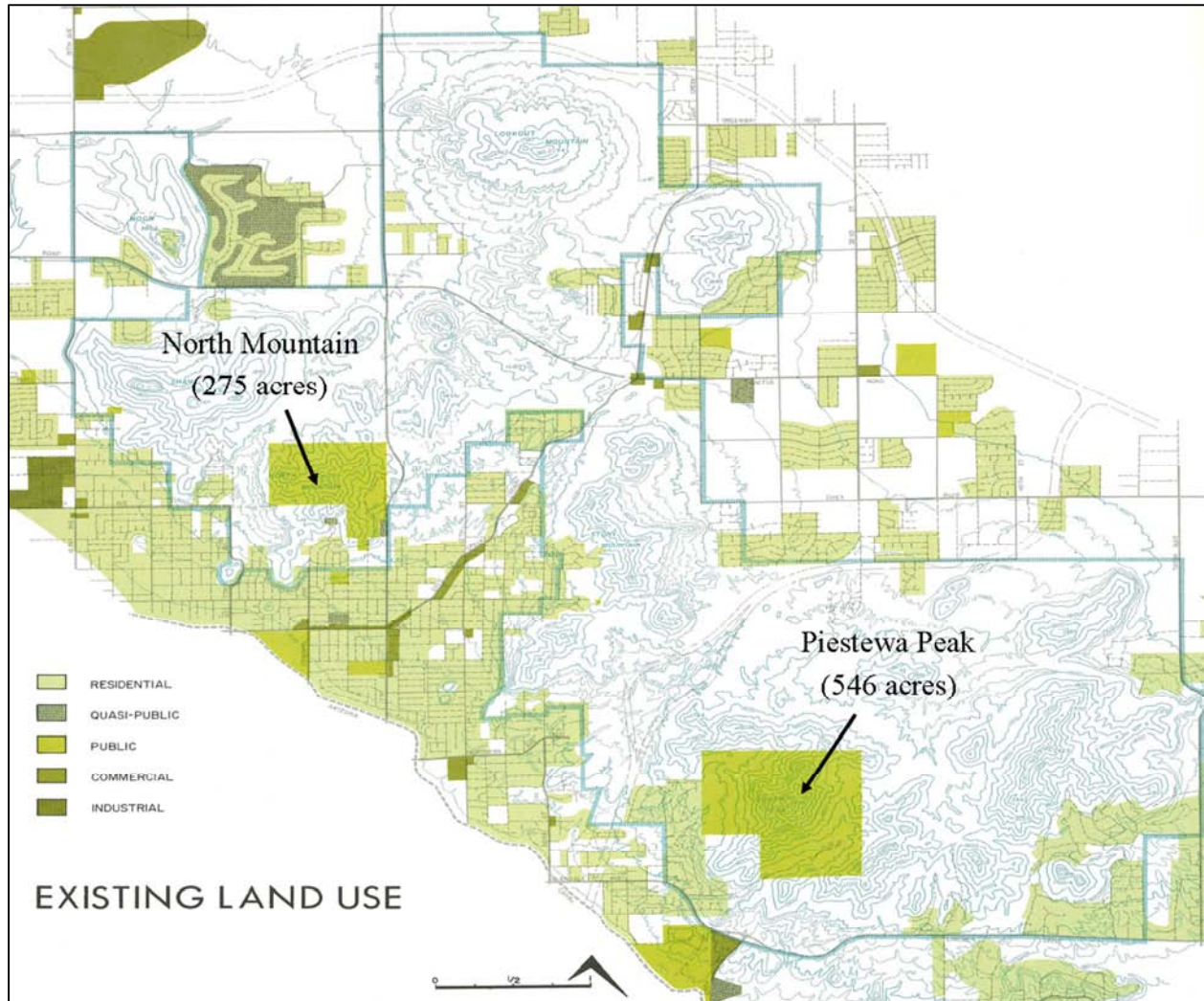
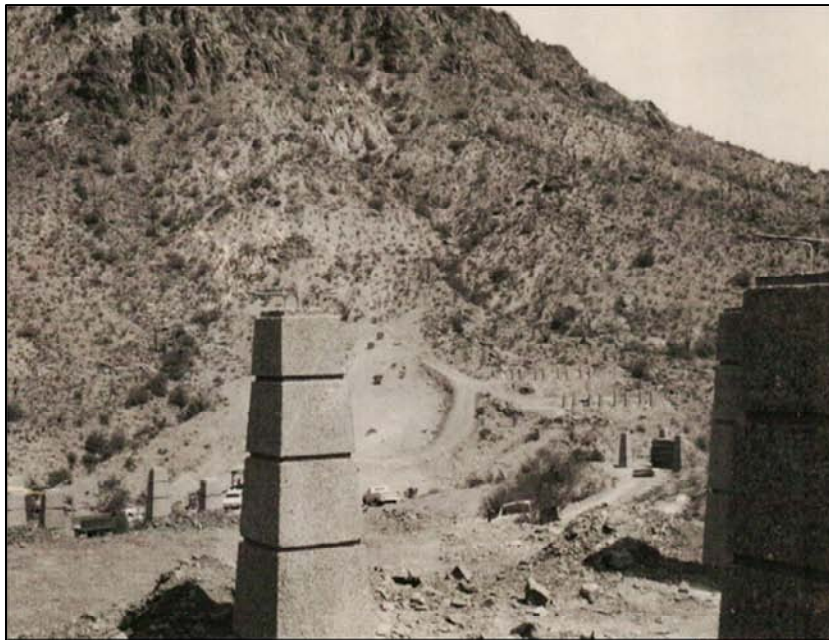


Figure 5. A 1972 map of North Phoenix, showing land use at the time, as well as the North Mountain and Piestewa Peak Parks (Van Cleve Associates 1972:20).

The blue outline in the figure represents the proposed Phoenix Mountains Preserve, as envisioned in 1972.



Top: This photograph was taken from the Mohave Ramadas (Building Group 4) towards the Hopi Ramadas (Building Group 5). View facing north.

Bottom: This photograph was taken from the main access road towards the Apache Ramadas (Building Group 6). View facing northeast.



Photographs courtesy of the
City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office.

These photos credit their location as South Mountain Park; however, a comparison of similar photos and local topography reveals that they are indeed, ramadas at Piestewa Peak.

Figure 6. Undated photographs of ongoing construction at Piestewa Peak Park (ca. 1967–1968).

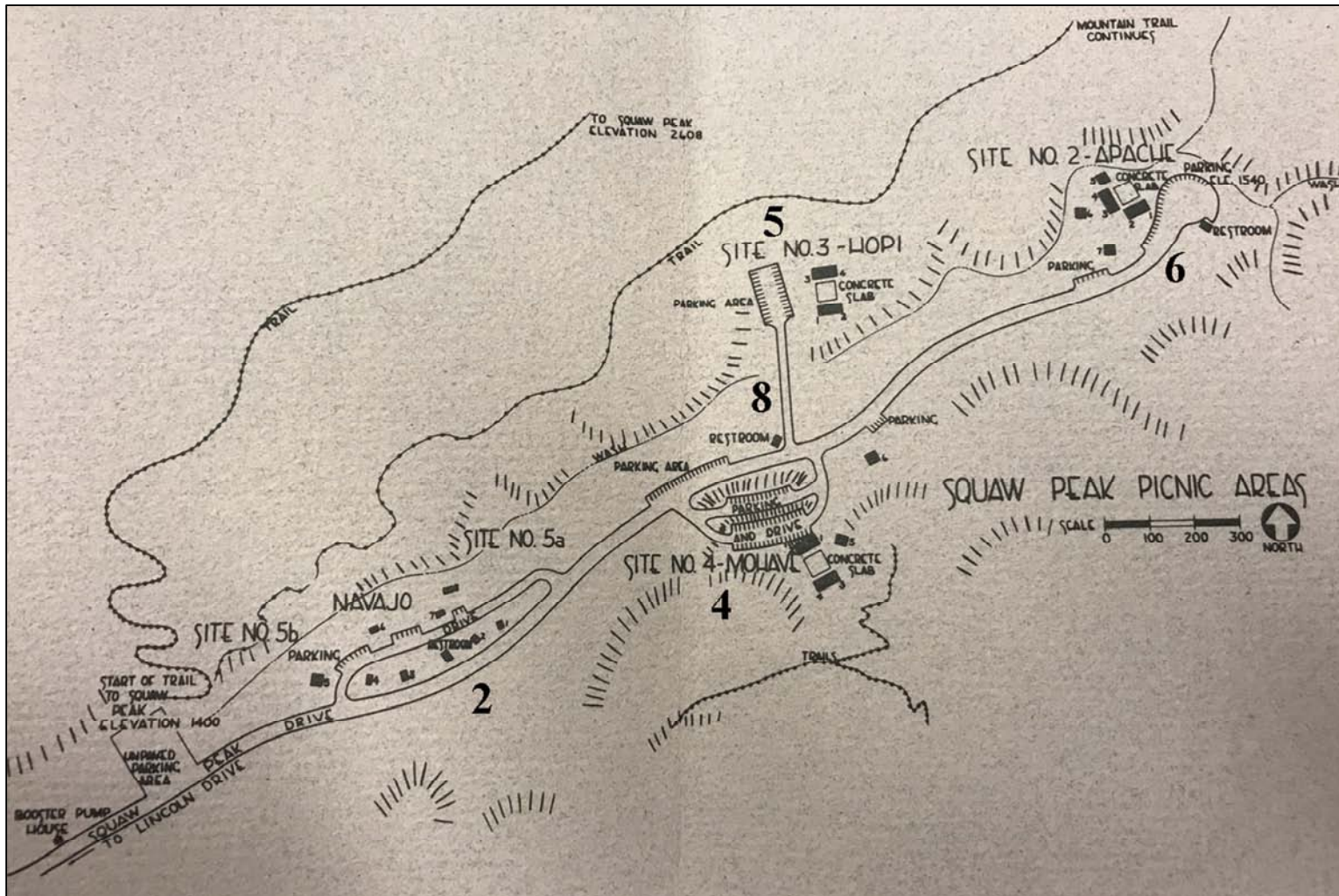


Figure 7. Undated promotional pamphlet (ca. 1973), showing the location of recreational facilities at Piestewa Peak Park, as well as the Booster Pump House (City of Phoenix ca. 1974).

Bold numbers in the image reflect structures documented by ACS in the current survey. Building Group 1 (Summit Trail Ramada), Building 3 (Ranger Station), and Building 7 (water tank) are not shown on the map, nor are lesser features, such as culverts, lighting, etc.



L. Cedric Austin, parks director, said Squaw [Peak] Park was chosen for the ceremony because the first development of the 546-acre park was completed this year. A water and sewage system, paved roads, and parking lots have been provided there, while natural scenery has been preserved by placing utilities underground, he said.

Fourteen stone ramadas, picnic tables, benches, firepits and three restroom buildings have been provided. A horesman's ramada, with hitching rail and watering trough, has been built near the reconstructed hiking and riding trail.

The \$210,000 development was financed through bond money matched by grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This fund contains revenues from the sale of the federal \$7 annual permit to national parks and recreation areas.

The 275-acre North Mountain Park has additional underground utilities, paved roads and parking, six new large ramadas, seven new small ramadas, two restrooms and 14 tables and firepits.

Bond money and matching federal funds paid for the \$195,000 improvements at North and South Mountain Parks.

A promotional pamphlet published by the city provided information for hikers and visitors to Piestewa Peak Park (see Figure 7). The water tank (Building 7), though constructed by this time, was not illustrated on the pamphlet. Additionally, the Summit Trail Ramada (Building Group 1) and Ranger Station (Building 3) are not displayed on this early pamphlet, as they were not yet constructed. These two buildings would be constructed by 1974, likely due to a significance increase of patrons to the park.

As shown in Figure 5, the original park did not include all of Section 2, Township 2N, Range 3E. A review of Maricopa County recorder documents indicates that several parcels in the southwest quarter of the section would be formally acquired by the city in 1975 (Docket No. 11374). The landowners in this quarter section must have already given the city prior permission to build on their parcels, considering that a small portion of the recreation area is located in this quarter section (as shown in Figure 7).

Camelback Mountain

As early as 1950, as urban development was creeping north from the Phoenix townsite, developers were promoting the construction of a resort on the summit of Camelback Mountain. This bold proposal did not come to fruition, leading to a similar development project in 1954. At this time, the prominent landmark was under the jurisdiction of Maricopa County, and officials in the planning and zoning department balked. To compound matters, other developers began formulating plans for subdivisions on the slopes of the mountain, predicting a terraced landscape of homes on the mountain over time. Over the next two decades, city planners, and particularly community advocates, delayed these plans for development. Barry Goldwater, a local icon and U.S. Senator, was a prominent critic of development on Camelback Mountain, lending his influence, prestige, and money to a new organization known as the Preservation of Camelback Mountain Foundation (Collins 2005:150–157).

From 1966–1970, the organization raised enough money to begin purchasing parcels along the slopes of the mountain. With the help of state and federal grants, the organization was able to preserve a sizable portion of the mountain by the end of 1970, including the peak and Echo Canyon, an area of the mountain known for its biological and cultural resources. Echo Canyon was also the ideal location for a recreation area and parking lot for visitors. A review of aerials of Camelback Mountain indicates that the parking lot at Echo Canyon was constructed in 1976–1977, with a ramada added in the 1980s; restrooms were limited to temporary facilities. In 2013, the city greatly expanded parking at the trailhead, constructing a new ramada and restrooms (AZFamily.com 2015; Flood Control District of Maricopa County 2017).



Development of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve

North Mountain and Piestewa Peak were only two landmarks of the Phoenix Mountains. While advocates celebrated preservation of these two important peaks, there was still much more to preserve in North Phoenix. As early as 1969, the Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department and other concerned leaders began formulating plans to develop a plan for preserving as much of the Phoenix Mountains as possible. From 1970–1972, a hired consultant, Mr. Paul Van Cleve, owner of Van Cleve Associates, Inc., developed the *Open Space Plan for the Phoenix Mountains* (Van Cleve Associates 1972). A careful review and survey of the mountain range over this time resulted in a recommendation of an estimated 9,000 acres of land, encompassing Shaw Butte and North Mountain, Piestewa Peak, Lookout Mountain, Shadow Mountain, and Stoney Mountain (Dreamy Draw separates Stoney Mountain and Piestewa Peak). Camelback Mountain and Mummy Mountain were not included in the study (Van Cleve Associates 1972:9). The plan recommended the following (Van Cleve Associates 1972:41–45):

- Preservation of an estimated 9,711 acres of undeveloped sloping terrain. The bulk of this extensive area was privately owned, with a small portion owned by the federal government. County, state, and federal lands were expected to be transferred to the city, while the city would be responsible for acquiring all private lands through fee purchase or easement dedications.
- Private development would be limited only to level or low-slope areas immediately adjacent to the more rugged slopes.
- Preservation would be the primary mission of the plan, with recreation limited to hiking and horse trails. Park facilities would only be constructed on lower elevations of the preserve, with facilities constructed in a manner sensitive to the natural environment.
- Classification of resources areas, such as:
 - Scenic view areas,
 - Unique natural areas,
 - General outdoor recreation areas, and
 - Intensive recreation areas.

The plan envisioned servicing a wide range of activities beyond the existing recreation facilities at Piestewa Peak and North Mountain, much of which never materialized. An archery range was proposed to the northeast of North Mountain; an amphitheater and equestrian center would be constructed at Dreamy Draw (at the current location of Dreamy Draw recreation area). Most ambitious, however, were the plans for Piestewa Peak itself. A large area immediately surrounding the peak would be reserved for the “Nature Study Center and Sanctuary” that would be divided into the wildlife, geological, and botanical exhibit areas, as well as a central location housing an interpretive building, outdoor classrooms, an assembly area, observatory, and a weather station (Figure 8).

Though bold in vision, the master plan was unanimously approved by the City Council in 1972. Mayor John D. Driggs assembled a 100-member commission, known as the Phoenix Mountains Preservation Commission, to develop a plan for acquiring the thousands of acres for the preserve. The commission recommended an open space bond fund that was subsequently voted on and approved by summer of 1973 (Gilbert 1993). To celebrate this victory, a plaque was installed the same year at Piestewa Peak Park (located at the ranger station of the Phoenix Mountains Park):

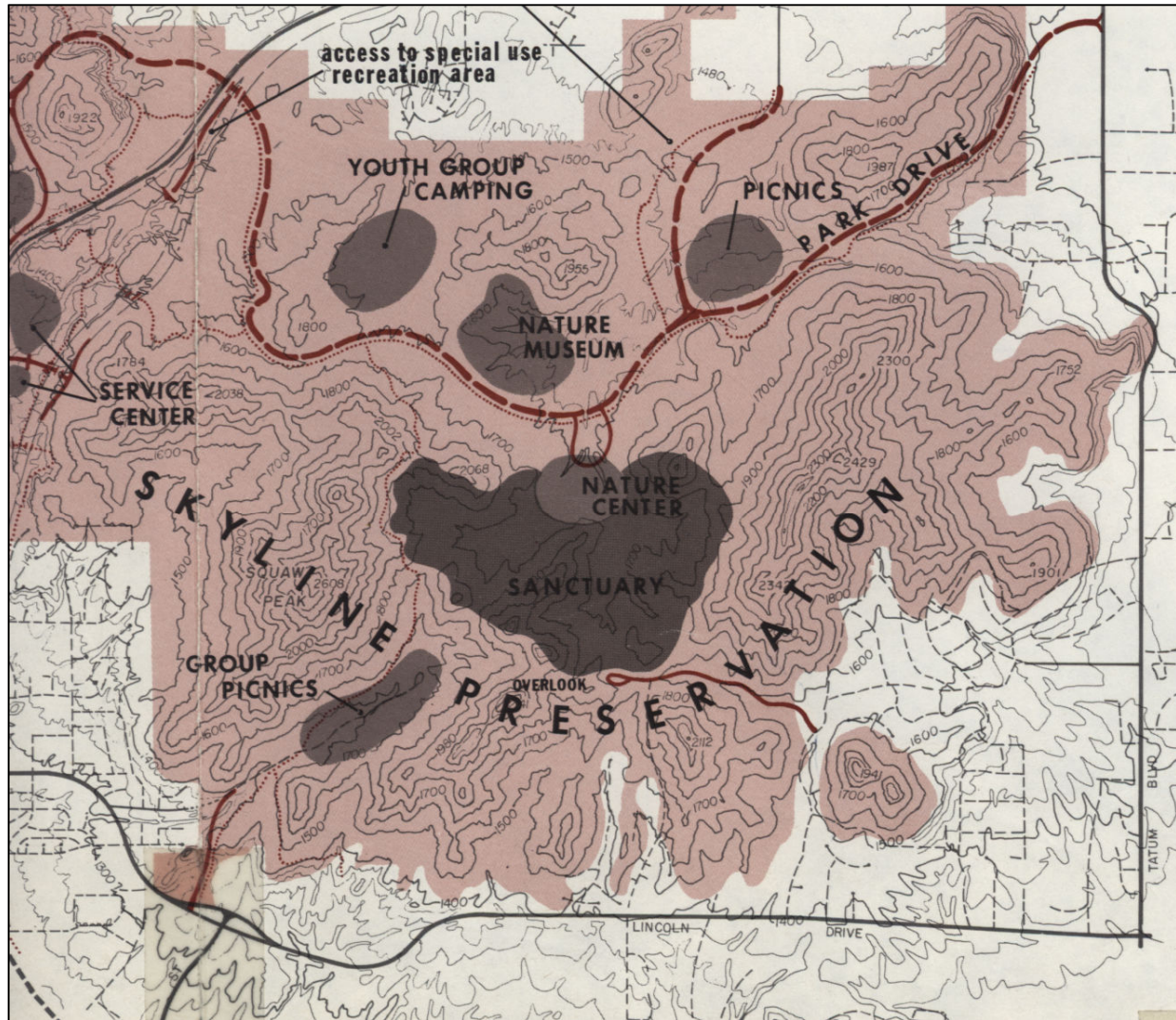


Figure 8. Portion of a 1972 master plan map, depicting proposed activities and facilities on Piestewa Peak (Van Cleve Associates 1972).

The area marked as “group picnics” represents the recreation area that was completed by 1968 and the subject of this current project.

We honor here the many Phoenicians who gave their time and effort to assure permanent preservation of 12,000 acres of open space in the Phoenix Mountains and South Mountain Park. The joint efforts of the City Council, the Phoenix Mountains Preservation Commission and the community made possible the adoption of master plans for these open space preserves, amendment of the state constitution to broaden financing capacity, and the approval of a bond issue and use of federal revenue sharing funds for land purchase.

The grand scale and rugged character of these mountains have set our life style, broadened our perspective, given us space to breathe, and freshened our outdoors.



Through the course of the twentieth century, the city used several additional bond funds (approved in 1979, 1984, and 1988) to continue the mission of acquiring lands under the Phoenix Mountains Preserve (Gilbert 1993). The grand proposals for development of the Phoenix Mountains that were laid out in the original 1972 master plan were never fulfilled; nonetheless, a large portion of the mountain range has been preserved, including Camelback Mountain. Currently, the city maintains more than 41,000 acres of mountain parks and desert preserves, the most recent of which is the Phoenix Sonoran Preserve, an extensive area of about 17,000 acres that stretches on either side of the Carefree Highway (Gilbert 1993).

Mining in the Phoenix Mountains (ca. 1900–1970)

The mountain ranges that border the Salt River Valley are not known historically for their wealth of mined mineral resources. Nevertheless, prospectors and miners still found cause to explore and mine the area ranges and hills for profitable minerals and other resources. Through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, agricultural development flourished along the Arizona Canal, which skirted the southern edge of the Phoenix Mountains. As summarized above, communities were formed under the shadow of the range, and roads were constructed to these areas. As the twentieth century progressed, prospectors began to explore the Phoenix Mountains for profitable materials. Archaeological remains reflecting this activity have been documented in the area, including surface remnants of shafts, adits, prospect pits, cairns, and tailing piles, as well as trash scatters, and building ruins (Stone 1990).

In 1990, Archaeological Research Services, Inc. (ARS) prepared an archaeological and historical evaluation of mercury mining sites in the Dreamy Draw vicinity as part of the proposed State Route (SR) 51 alignment construction (Stone 1990). As part of this study, ARS provided a brief summary of mining activities in the Phoenix Mountains. The current project is located just east of the SR 51 corridor. While mining activity is not known to have occurred within the project area around the park's recreation area, it is quite possible that limited mining and prospecting did occur within the original boundaries of Piestewa Peak Park in Section 2 of Township 2N, Range 3E. The summary of mining in the Phoenix Mountains, as presented below, seeks to address these possible activities within the park and immediate vicinity. This historical summary, however, should not be construed as a complete overview of mining throughout the Phoenix Mountains, but rather a component and possible template for its eventual development.

Mining in the Piestewa Peak Vicinity

Early mining prospecting in the Phoenix Mountains appears to have occurred in the late nineteenth century as the Salt River Valley was just developing. A 1908 publication of *Mining Science* noted the following of the Slocum Copper Company (Mining Science 1908:451):

The Slocum Copper Co. is developing promising property in the Winifred Mining District, 22 miles north of Phoenix. The group consists of 16 claims, and the property has been developed by two shafts, one of 150 ft. depth, and the other of 130 ft. In each shaft, ore bodies have been opened which carry values in copper, gold and silver. Arrangements are being made to increase the capacity of the smelting plant from 10 to 100 tons. Jno. Hardin of Phoenix is interested [*sic.*].

It is currently unclear where these claims were located, as there is no record of these claims being patented. The Winifred Mining District was apparently named after John Y.T. Smith's daughter (Barnes 1988:490). As defined by Mining District plat maps published by the General Land Office and Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the district extended across several subdivisions between Phoenix and the Carefree Highway (SR 74), comprising Townships 2–5N, Range 3E. Mountain ranges located in this former district once included the Phoenix Mountains, Union Hills, and North Union Hills. It is unclear how this district formed, although it likely was initially established in the Union Hills vicinity in the late nineteenth century. A 1916 article in the *Arizona Republican*, boldly declared Winifred as “The Golden Guardian of the Mineral Wealth of Phoenix” (1916). The article described several gold mines that had been active for sometime in the Winifred District, including the Union Mine, Sturdy Mine, and Eyrich Mine, all of which



were located along the slopes of the Union Hills (north of SR 101, between 16th– and 20th Streets). Writers and citizens were quite optimistic that Phoenix would soon be a hub for the mining industry (1916:4):

Doctor Russell Conwell, famed lecturer, tells of a man who searched the world for diamonds and afterward uncovered the gems in his own backyard. Such is to be the history of Phoenix. Her citizens have invested far and wide; sometimes in luck and sometimes out of luck—only to find that within an hour's ride of her borders is one of the most remarkable mining districts in the great western zone—a zone that extends from the placer streams of Alaska through state after state to the state of Sonora in Mexico [*sic.*].

Again the figure; the goddess, the ash heap and the Phoenix bird. The picture intensifies and we see Winifred, guardian of the Golden Phoenix, harbinger of uncounted wealth that shall one day pour into the laps of those who had faith, as a reward for their toll [*sic.*].

Truth be told, however, gold, silver, and copper were not to be found in significant quantities in the mountains of the Salt River Valley. Despite the optimism of the Winifred District, the gold mines above would be played out by World War II. The scant records of the Union Mine indicate that limited gold extraction and cyanide leaching were still occurring at the mine as late as 1984 (Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources 1991). Through the course of the twentieth century, limited amounts of gold were also mined in the neighboring McDowell Mountains (Jones 2017), as well as the South Mountains (Bostwick 2001). As with the Winifred District, however, mining companies and prospectors were forced to accept that more profit could be made from minerals other than gold.

Mercury Rising

A 1918 report on quicksilver (aka mercury) deposits in the Phoenix Mountains noted the presence of “old monuments” on the ground surface, suggesting that prospecting had occurred in the general area of Piestewa Peak as early as the late nineteenth century. Intensive mining, however, started in full earnest after several discoveries of copper and mercury deposits in 1916. While the copper deposits do not appear to have been successful, mercury deposits were promising. By 1918, when the report was published, multiple claims had been filed along the slopes of Piestewa Peak (Schrader 1918:97–99) (Figure 9; Table 3).

As shown in the figure, multiple groups were established by 1918, the most successful of which were the Rico Claims, of which its fourteen claims were patented in 1929 (Mining Survey No. 4047) and 1932 (Mining Survey No. 4111). Initially discovered in 1916, attempts were made through the 1920s to extract this resource from the area. The two mining patents above describe the extent of activity up to this time, including multipole shafts and adits, as well as exploratory trenches. In 1928, the Quicksilver Corporation of America was organized, and activity on the Rico Group increased substantially with new capital and investment. Despite the promise and optimism of extraction, the ongoing crisis of the Great Depression appears to have impacted production on the claims, as well as the other claims in the area. In 1933, a cave-in occurred on the Rico Claim shaft, which had received the most attention. Attempts were made to reopen the shaft, but were unsuccessful. Through the course of the decade, new corporate interests worked the area, but none at the level prior to the cave-in. A 1940 report on the mine indicated it was owned by Dr. Henry T. Bailey, with the intent to reopen and resume activity. It is unknown if any activity occurred on the property following the 1940 report, although a short summary of the claims dated to 1965 suggests some activity had continued into the postwar period (Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources 2010; Stone 1990:17–29).

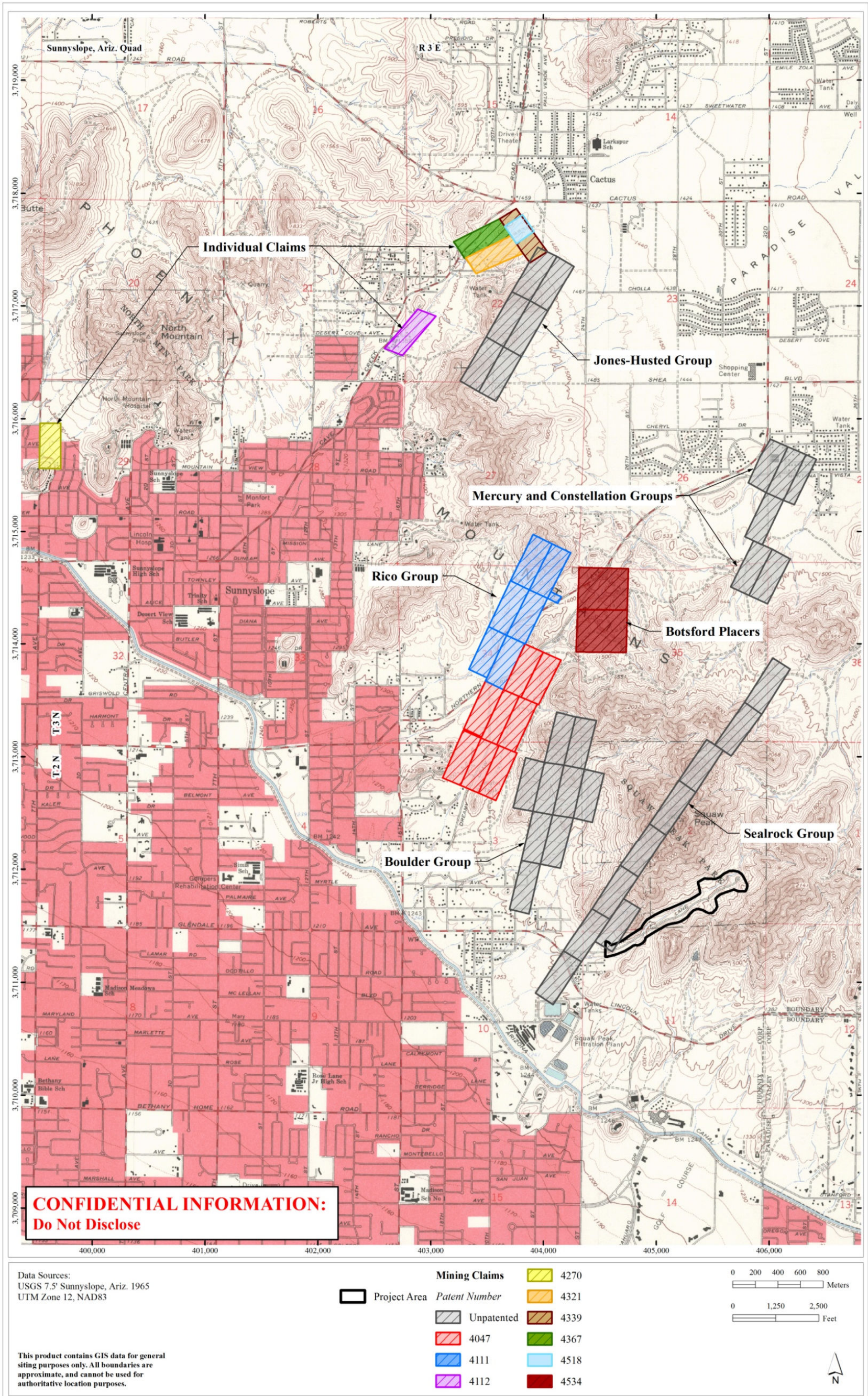


Figure 9. Contemporary aerial photograph showing the location of patented and unpatented claims filed on and around Piestewa Peak in the twentieth century (see Table 3).

As shown, claims affiliated with the Sealrock Group occur within the current project area. These claims, as well as those of the Boulder Group, occur in the original boundary of Piestewa Peak Park.



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Table 3. Summary of Mining Activity in and Around Piestewa Peak in the Phoenix Mountains^{1,2}

Claim Group	Location	MS Patent No. (date) ³	Comments
Boulder Group	T2N, R3E, §2–3 T3N, R3E, §34–35	N/A	Discovered in 1916, comprising nine unpatented claims. No information available after 1927.
Seal Rock Group	T2N, R3E, §2–3, 10–11 T3N, R3E, §35, 36	N/A	Discovered in 1916, comprising nine unpatented claims. No information available after 1927
Mercury and Constellation Groups	T3N, R3E, §25–26, 35–36	N/A	Discovered in 1916, comprising six unpatented claims. No information available after 1927.
Jones-Husted Group	T3N, R3E, §22, 27	N/A	Discovered in 1916, comprising six unpatented claims. No information available after 1927.
Rico Group	T2N, R3E, §3 T3N, R3E, §27, 34	4047 (1929) 4111 (1932)	Discovered in 1916, comprising 14 patented claims. Little activity was reported after 1940.
Santa Rosa	T3N, R3E, §21–22	4112 (1929)	This claim, filed by W.I. Lively, was surveyed in 1929. No other information is available.
Marian claim	T3N, R3E, §29	4270 (1943)	This claim, filed by Edward Sweet, was surveyed in 1943. No other information is available.
Devide	T3N, R3E, §22	4321 (1948)	This claim, filed by Angel Revilla, was surveyed in 1948. No other information is available.
Cactus	T3N, R3E, §22	4339 (1950)	This claim, filed by Norman Norris, was surveyed in 1950. No other information is available.
Avelina claim	T3N, R3E, §22	4367 (1953)	This claim, filed by Angel Revilla, was surveyed in 1953. No other information is available.
Cactus Lode	T3N, R3E, §22	4518 (1959)	This claim, filed by A.J. Norris and W.W. Adams, was surveyed in 1959. No other information is available.
George Botsford Placers	T3N, R3E, §35	4534 (1960)	Two placer claims were surveyed in 1960, designated No. 3 and No. 4. No other information is available on these claims.

¹ Information from Lausen (1927:59), Schrader (1918:104–107), and Stone (1990)² **Bold text** indicates that claims occur in the current project area.³ MS=Mining Survey. These plats were surveyed by the General Land Office and are currently held by the BLM main office in Phoenix.



Of the additional claims in and around the current project area, including the Boulder and Sealrock Groups, little is known. The claims in these two groups (as shown in Figure 9) were not patented. The 1918 report on Quicksilver (Schrader 1918) noted that an open cut had been made in Claim 1, and a shaft in Claim 5 of the Sealrock group, with a 10-percent yield of mercury on three tons of excavated ore. By 1927, however, the area appears to have been played out, as no mercury minerals were evident. For the Boulder claims, reports in 1918 indicated that a small amount of mercury minerals was present, but no activity or minerals were observed in 1927 (Lausen and Gardner 1927:59; Schrader 1918:104–107). A review of patented claims on file at the BLM District Office in Phoenix indicates that other claims were filed by prospectors in the Winifred District through the postwar period up to the 1960s. Further exploration of mercury deposits (or any deposits for that matter) on and around Piestewa Peak, however, does not appear to have continued in this period (Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources 1991, 2010). By this time, the Biltmore Resort was organizing horse rides up to Piestewa Peak along its trail system.

Architecture in the Mountain Parks of Phoenix (ca. 1933–1975)

As summarized above, acquisition of South Mountain Park by the city coincided with the Great Depression, which impacted the economic and industrial capacity of the entire country, including Arizona. The devastating economic impact of Black Friday and the Great Depression was slow to afflict the communities in the Salt River Valley. However, when copper values plummeted from \$155.7 million in 1929 to \$14.7 million in 1932, mines were shut down and workers were left jobless. Farm and cotton production also hit staggeringly low levels of production in this trying period; banks throughout the state shut down, hastening the vicious cycle of lost business, sales, and jobs (Collins 1999). The federal government's economic policies in this period allowed Phoenix and other communities in the Salt River Valley to limp along during the leanest years. Beginning in 1933, federal aid centered on creating work for the unemployed in the form of great and small public works programs. With loans and grants, the federal government bought crops and raw goods for redistribution; work programs, such as the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), CCC, Public Works Administration (PWA), and Works Progress Administration (WPA) employed thousands of workers for public projects (Luckingham 1989 p.102–105). Work programs and loans also helped in the recovery of the private industry.

National Park Service Structures and Facilities

The NPS, in particular, made good use of the labor provided by these New Deal labor programs in the improvement of its national parks like Grand Canyon National Park. From 1935–1938, Grand Canyon Village was largely developed and constructed. The NPS, as a component of the Department of the Interior, also worked with local governments in the preservation and development of natural parks. Under the State Park CCC program, the NPS in this period worked closely with the COP in the development of South Mountain Park, and AGFD in the development of Papago Park (Booth 1991). A summary of their activity at these two mountain parks was presented earlier in this report and need not be repeated here.

The 1935 publication of *Park Structures and Facilities* by the NPS highlighted their mission for the development of natural parks for visitation (U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service 1935:1) (Figure 10):

In any area in which the preservation of the beauty of Nature is the primary purpose, every modification of the natural landscape, whether it be by construction of a road or erection of a shelter, is an intrusion. A basic objective of those who are entrusted with development of such areas for the human uses for which they are established, is, it seems to me, to hold these intrusions to a minimum and so to design them that, besides being attractive to look upon, they appear to belong to and be a part of their settings (Arno B. Cammerer, Director, National Park Service).



Facilities at both parks, including ramadas, picnic tables, and restrooms, were designed with the aid and influence of the NPS, using native stone and materials in its park architecture, mimicking their interpretation of Native American architecture in the American Southwest (Janus Associates 1986:45):

...the building shall be carried out in the spirit of the Northern Indian in architectural style. The building shall be constructed as much as possible of materials that can be procured in the immediate vicinity of its erection (Leslie J. Mahoney, Phoenix Parks Supervisor, 1933).

The recreation areas constructed by the CCC at South Mountain Park include the Big Ramada (Las Ramadas), Las Lomitas, and Piedras Grande (Figure 11). Aside from the replacement of the roofs, these structures retain a high degree of integrity today, even after eight decades of use at South Mountain Park. Likewise, the structures at Papago Park, despite modern modifications, continue to reflect their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with this important period of development in Phoenix (Figure 12).

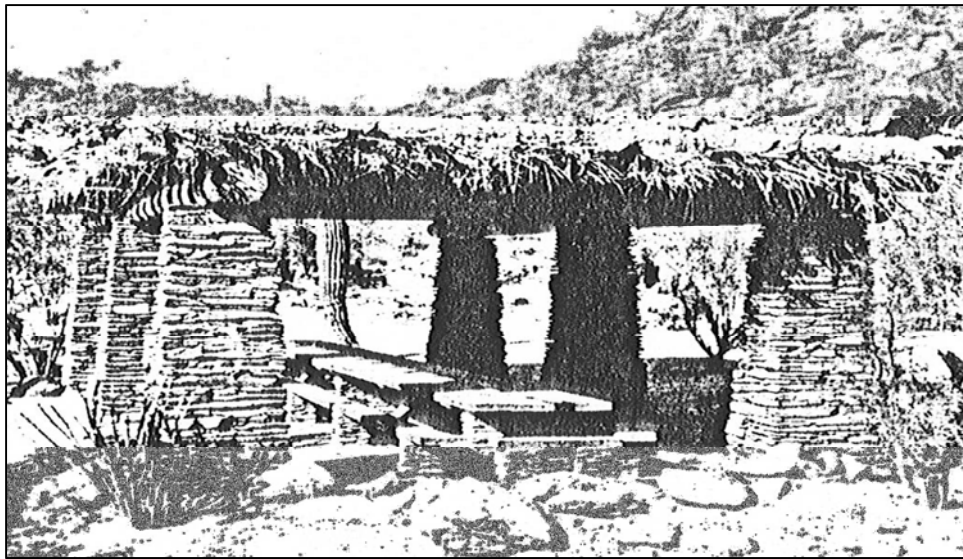


Figure 10. A 1935 photograph of a finished ramada at South Mountain Park in Phoenix.

(U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service 1935:123)

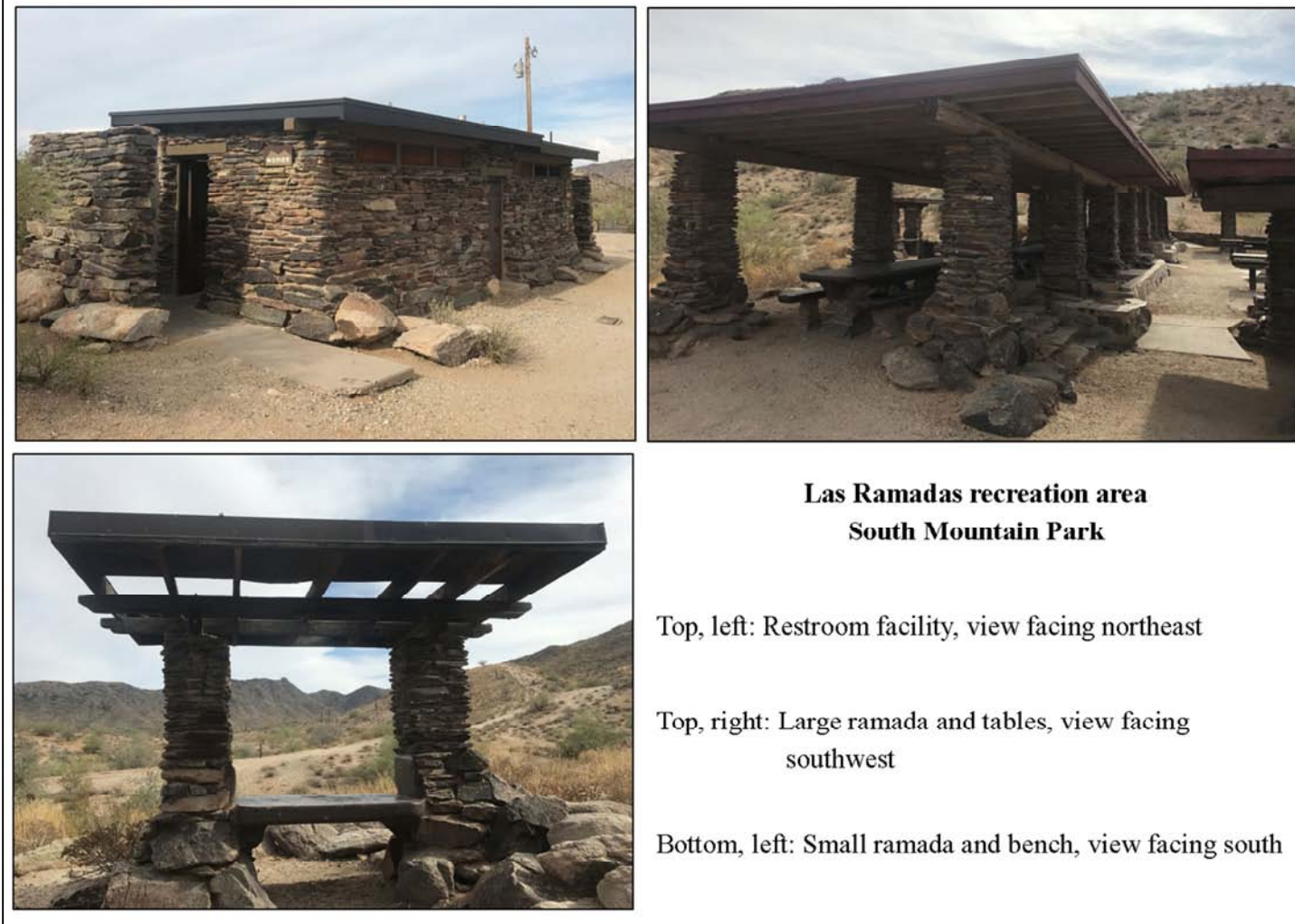


Figure 11. Collage of picnic facilities at the Big Ramada (Las Ramadas) area of South Mountain Park.

Note: The Piedras Grandes and Las Lomitas recreation areas are currently closed for renovation. Photographs of CCC facilities were taken only at the Big Ramada.



**CCC-Constructed Ramada Areas
at Papago Park**

Top, left: Small ramada on the Nature Trail,
view facing north

Top, right: Ramada No. 11 on Pond No. 2,
view facing north

Bottom, left: Ramada No. 9 on Pond No. 3,
with modern components,
view facing southwest

Figure 12. Collage of picnic facilities at Papago Park.



Mid-Century Modern Recreation Architecture in Phoenix (1960s–1975)

Modernism is thought to have derived in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Popular in Europe before and after World War I (1914 to 1918), this movement, as it has been called, was championed by a number of notable architects, such as Le Corbusier, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and Walter Gropius. The principles dominant in the Modernist movement were rooted in the changing global conditions of industry, culture and technology, and were influential not only in architecture but also art and literature. Architecturally, Modernism emphasized the use of new materials, such as concrete, glass, and steel. Although American architects were influenced by this movement, including Frank Lloyd Wright, its impact in America was more pronounced after the 1930s and 1940s when political turmoil across Europe forced many European architects to emigrate to the United States (Bose 2008; Denzer 2004). Mid-century modern buildings constructed in the postwar period have been defined variously by their distinctive character or style of construction, including International, Art Moderne, Brutalist, Neo-Expressive, and Neo Formalism. A common feature in all these styles is the use of concrete, arguably the most common construction material of the twentieth century. The cheap cost of mixing and applying cement—in conjunction with the ease in which concrete is manipulated and formed for aesthetic purposes—influenced construction through the postwar period and into the modern period (Chicago 2015). Many architects of the Southwest, notably, Frank Lloyd Wright, used this new material in combination with natural materials to develop what became known as Organicism (City of Phoenix Preservation Office and Ryden Architects 2010):

This design approach, not a style, emphasized building design that is concordant with the processes and structures of nature rather than imposed by a popular taste or cultural precedent (p.32).

Organic architecture, as a part of the modern movement, is a philosophy rather than a style. It promotes harmony between buildings and nature through design methods sympathetic to and integrated with the site so that the building and local environment become a unified composition (p.34).

Geometric patterns and proportional shapes establish a central repeating theme in plan and elevation (p.36).

Mid-Century Modern Mountain Park Architecture in Phoenix (1960s–1975)

As summarized above, the City of Phoenix invested \$615,000 of bond funds and federal grants for park improvements at the four mountain parks. These projects, completed in 1967 and 1968, included the construction of new ramadas and restrooms, as well as paving of new access roads (Arizona Republic 1968).

The use of exposed aggregate as a concrete finish was initially developed in the 1920s and 1930s, but not used extensively until the postwar era when the American Concrete Institute and the Portland Cement Association developed standards and guidelines for the use of this material. In this postwar era, when brutalism and other modern styles were prevalent, the use of exposed aggregate concrete panels increased significantly (Cellini 2008:12–14, 102–103) (Figure 13–Figure 14). The use of exposed aggregate in the construction of community landscape structures (e.g., planters, refuse containers) was also common in the postwar period, as exemplified by their ubiquitous appearance on the campus of Arizona State University in Tempe (Figure 15). One can arguably observe that the use of this finish on landscape features promotes the ideals of Organic Architecture. It is worth quoting again from the *Arizona Republic* in 1968 (Arizona Republic 1968):

Fourteen stone ramadas, picnic tables, benches, firepits and three restroom buildings have been provided.



The COP, like the NPS in the early half of the twentieth century, sought to minimize the visual impacts to modifications of the natural environment. The difference, of course, is in the use of materials. Concrete was much cheaper, more durable, and easier to install. While South Mountain Park and Papago Park exhibit depression era architecture, both parks were improved upon in the late postwar period, concurrent with construction of facilities at Piestewa Peak and North Mountain Parks. As such, as part of this study, ACS visited the other parks to determine if this “organic use” of modernist architecture (exposed aggregate concrete ramadas and restrooms) was evident or prevalent in contemporaneous park structures. Camelback Mountain Park was not visited as part of this study; a review of aerial photographs indicates that the original structure constructed at Echo Canyon Recreation Area (constructed ca. 1980s) was replaced as part of an expansion project in 2013.

Piestewa Peak Park Architecture

As illustrated in the Historic Property Inventory Forms (HPIF) found in Appendix A, the architecture at Piestewa Peak Park comprises five recreation areas (Building Groups 1, 2, 4–6), three individual structures (Buildings 3, 7, and 8), and several other features (e.g., a hitching post, trough, park sign, and booster pump house). These structures were largely completed by 1968, with the exception of the park sign (1971) and two buildings (Building Group 1 and Building 3 [1974]). With the exception of Building 7, a metal cylindrical water tank, all structures are similar in design, construction, and material.



Figure 13. Photograph of the Central Plant at Arizona State University, constructed in 1968.

This Brutalist-style building is made from brick and enhanced with louvered columns of exposed aggregate concrete (Vinson et al. 2016:131–132).



Figure 14. Photograph of the Goldwater's Store at Metrocenter Mall in Phoenix, constructed in 1973.

This Neo-formalist building is a two-story, concrete block structure that exhibits rough-face block and prominent, symmetrical aggregate panels along the front and side façades.



Figure 15. Photograph of planters and planting beds in Cady Mall, near Memorial Union at Arizona State University, Tempe, constructed in 1975.

This mall, dedicated to Gilbert L. Cady, features multiple planters and planter beds, with pedestrian benches, all made with exposed aggregate concrete. These features are ubiquitous across the university campus.



Ramadas are open structures with a precast concrete, flat roof, supported by evenly-spaced, tapered columns with an exposed aggregate finish. Larger ramadas are rectangular structures with eight columns, while smaller ramadas are square-shaped with four columns. Milled lumber is attached to the edges of the roofs to provide a visual contrast. Three restrooms are present in the recreation area, all of which are rectangular concrete structures featuring an exposed aggregate finish. Exposed aggregate on the columns certainly provides more of an appearance of “natural stone” than unfinished concrete. Indeed, the ramadas and facilities at Piestewa Peak Park were constructed specifically to minimize the impacts of this development in the natural setting of the landscape (City of Phoenix ca. 1974) [*sic.*]:

Squaw Peak provides a rugged, scenic and uncrowded setting for horseback riding, hiking, and picnicking.

Described as a jewel in an urban setting, the park has many unique features. The rugged terrain has been left primarily as nature designed it. All utilities to the picnic grounds, completed in 1968, are underground.

Ramadas have been built to blend in with the natural desert environment. In the secluded canyon, the City seems far away.

Concrete plaza slabs are present at Building Groups 4–6 for recreational use. Smaller structures, including barbeque pits, benches, drinking fountains, and retaining walls are present at the ramada areas and constructed from a variety of materials including locally procured cobble, exposed concrete aggregate, and metal. In recent decades, Eagle Scout projects and other Parks and Recreation improvement projects have added to the recreation areas, including new retaining walls, cobble rip-rap on slopes near the areas, stone-lined trails, and erosion control features. Multiple culverts evident along the access road appear modern, reflecting continued maintenance of the facility.

South Mountain Park

ACS visited South Mountain Park to determine which of the recreation areas were constructed concurrently with structures found at Piestewa Peak Park (ca. 1968–1970s). Concrete ramadas and bathrooms, similar to those identified at Piestewa Peak Park, were observed in several recreation areas at South Mountain Park, including the Three-Tables, Five-Tables, and Little Ramada areas. A bathroom facility was also evident near the Piedras Grande recreation area. These structures exhibited exposed aggregate materials, and all appear to have been constructed from 1968 through the 1970s (Figure 16).

Papago Park

Papago Park received \$210,000 for construction of new picnic facilities in 1968–1970, as well as for improvements to Hunt’s Tomb (Arizona Republic 1968):

Picnic facilities for 875 people in the “hole-in-the-rock” area of the 1,176-acre Papago Park were completed this year. Two restroom buildings have been provided, and a scenic overlook has been added in the Hunt’s Tomb area.

The \$210,000 Papago development was funded through bond money and matching federal grants.

ACS visited Papago Park to determine which of the recreation areas were constructed by 1968 as part of these bond improvements (Figure 17). Concrete ramadas, similar to those identified at Piestewa Peak Park, were observed in several recreation areas in the area surrounding Hole-in-the-Rock and the ponds (aka hatchery lakes), including those at Ramadas 2, 7, 8, 12, 13, and 16. Modern facilities were present at Ramadas 1, 3–5. Isolated concrete tables were also observed throughout the facility; some of these tables exhibited the exposed aggregate finish of the mid-century modern era, while others were clearly modern, constructed of concrete or metal. Additionally, the overlook at Hunt’s Tomb exhibited exposed aggregate retaining walls with modern benches and waste receptacles. In an effort to minimize visual interruption of the natural surroundings, the structures were stained red to blend in with the bedrock of the park.



North Mountain Park

ACS visited North Mountain Park to determine which of the recreation areas were constructed by 1968 as part of the city bond improvements (Figure 18). Multiple concrete ramadas and at least two restrooms, similar to those identified at Piestewa Peak Park, were observed in several recreation areas, including Areas 6–10. Isolated concrete tables exhibiting exposed aggregate comprised Areas 11–12. Given the close proximity of the two mountain parks and their simultaneous construction, similarities in construction are not surprising. Modern facilities and structures were also present at Areas 1–3 and 5, reflecting recent expansion of the park.

Summary of Mid-Century Modern Architecture in the Phoenix Mountain Parks

Given the modern structures apparent at the mountain parks today (as shown in the figures below), the use of exposed aggregate in Phoenix Mountain Parks waned by the 1980s. Modern ramadas are made from either concrete or steel that is often painted to blend with the surrounding environment. However, views on what constitutes a balanced approach to “organic” construction are also evolving. The most recent *South Mountain Park Design Guidelines* summarizes the mid-century ramadas at the Five-Tables Ramadas (City of Phoenix 2015):

The ramada’s tapered, cast-in-place concrete piers appear to be in fair condition but their mass and spacing allows limited space for seating and circulation. The precast concrete tongue and groove roof panels and beams also appear to be in fair condition. The wood fascia is missing in several locations and is poorly attached to the concrete roof panels. The exposed wood is weathered, lacks a protective paint finish, and is in poor condition. **The ramada’s concrete piers are disproportionate to its overall size and do not compliment the natural environment** [emphasis added].



Photograph of a restroom facility near the Piedras Grandes recreation area at South Mountain Park. View facing east.



Photograph of small ramadas at Three-Tables recreation area at South Mountain Park. View facing southeast.



Photograph of a small ramada and concrete barbeque at Five-Tables recreation area, South Mountain Park. View facing southwest.



Modern ramadas and tables at the Activity Complex in South Mountain Park. View facing southwest.

Figure 16. Collage of structures constructed at South Mountain Park from 1968–1970s.



Photograph of Ramada 2, located near Hole-in-the-Rock at Papago Park, view facing southeast.



Photograph of Ramada 8, located adjacent to Hole-in-the-Rock at Papago Park, view facing northeast.



Photograph of Ramada 5, a modern structure located near Hole-in-the-Rock at Papago Park, view facing northeast.



Photograph of the exposed aggregate retaining walls at Hunt's Tomb, view facing southwest.

Figure 17. Collage of structures constructed at Papago Park from 1968–1970s.



Photograph of large ramada at Area 8 of North Mountain Park, view facing northeast.



Photograph of restroom facility near Area 8 of North Mountain Park, view facing northwest.



Photograph of the a small ramada and barbeque at Area 9 of North Mountain Park, view facing southwest.



Photograph of modern facilities at North Mountain Park, including a Ranger Station and two ramadas, view facing southeast.

Figure 18. Collage of structures constructed at North Mountain Park.



Previous Studies in Phoenix Mountain Parks

No architectural studies or property evaluations have been undertaken at Piestewa Peak Park or any of the recreation facilities within the Phoenix Mountains of North Phoenix. South Mountain and Papago Parks, however, with their long history of use and development, have been researched more extensively. Indeed, both parks have been listed in the local register by the COP Historic Preservation Office (HPO) (City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office 2017):

- *South Mountain Park & Preserves*
Listed October 1989 (Criteria A and C)
Period of Significance (1933–1942)
- *Papago Park*
Listed October 1992 (Criteria A and C)
Period of Significance (1932–1946)

In recent years, COP HPO has been endeavoring to prepare a nomination of the expansive South Mountain Park for listing in the National Register for its association with archaeology, landscape planning, and architecture of the CCC and NPS in the era of New Deal Programs. This project is not yet complete at this time (personal communication with Kevin Weight, June 8, 2017).

Several properties within the current Papago Park boundaries have been listed in the National Register, including (City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office 2017):

- *Hunt Bass Hatchery Caretaker's House / Ruby's House*
Listed January 2008 (Criterion A)
Development of State Fish Hatchery's in Arizona (1935–1953)
- *Hunt's Tomb*
Listed June 2008 (Criterion C, Criteria Consideration C)
Pyramidal Monuments in Arizona (1925–1943)
- *Webster Auditorium*
Listed June 1990 (Criterion A)
Early Development of the Desert Botanical Garden (1939–1940)

Historic Contexts

To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, historic properties must be at least 50 years old and meet one or more of the criteria set forth in 36 CFR 60.4:

- Criterion A: applies to properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B: applies to properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C: applies to properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D: applies to properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more criteria, properties must be significant within the context of prehistory or history. Significant historic properties must also possess integrity, which is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All of these qualities



do not have to be present for a historic property to be eligible for the National Register. In fact, the integrity of archaeological properties is usually based on the degree to which the remaining evidence can provide *important* information about the prehistory or history of an area.

All cultural resources have the potential to yield information, but assessment of the information's importance is a critical factor. To utilize the criteria effectively, the NPS developed the concept of historic context, which consists of a time (e.g., late Historic period), a place (e.g., Phoenix), and a theme (e.g., community development). Several historic context studies on the prehistory and history of Arizona have been developed by the NPS and SHPO; a resource-specific historic context was developed for this study. Several thematic categories were identified to capture the full range of historical activities and property functions within the Phoenix Mountains Park and vicinity:

- Urban Development of North Phoenix in the Postwar Period (1945–1973)
- Mining in the Phoenix Mountains (ca. 1900–1970)
- Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975)
- Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (1914–1975)
- Architecture of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1933–1975)

Historic Building Inventory: Methods

The historic built environment inventory for this project was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation* (NPS, U.S. Department of the Interior 1983). National Register criteria of eligibility (see above) were used to assess the historic significance of each property inventoried. Inventoried properties were evaluated individually for their National Register eligibility as well as for their potential contribution to a possible historic district.

The evaluation of historic integrity of each property inventoried for this study was conducted with consideration of its historic context, potential area and period of significance, and property type. The inventory fieldwork involved examining, photographing, and completing a HPIF for each historic-age resource within the project area. As construction of the project is imminent, for purposes of this study, all resources built in 1967 or earlier are considered historic in age. Additional structures constructed post-1967 were also inventoried to allow for a full assessment of the property and its contributors associated with the period of significance ending in 1975.

Assessment of Historic Integrity

Integrity refers to the physical characteristics of a property that allow it to show its significance and historic character. To be considered eligible for the National Register, a property must retain integrity of its basic form and character-defining features to the degree that it still provides a true and authentic representation of its historic appearance. The criteria used to evaluate the historic integrity of properties in this study were drawn from the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995), *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Register of Historic Places 2002), and the revised Arizona State Historic Preservation Office's policy statement and eligibility (Arizona State Historic Preservation Office 2011).

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995:62) provides standards for rehabilitation (referred to hereafter simply as "Standards"), identifying the types of changes that can be made to a historic property while still retaining the property's historic integrity:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.



3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

An important aspect of evaluating historic integrity is an understanding that some changes to historic buildings and structures are allowable under certain conditions. For example, the *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) state:

Some exterior and interior alterations to a historic building are generally needed to assure its continued use, but it is most important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spaces, materials, features, or finishes. Alterations may include providing additional parking space on an existing historic building site; cutting new entrances or windows on secondary elevations; inserting an additional floor; or creating an atrium or light well. Alteration may also include the selective removal of buildings or other features of the environment or building site that are intrusive and therefore detract from the overall historic character.

There are seven aspects of integrity that must be considered when evaluating the National Register eligibility of a property: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location

“Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred” (National Register of Historic Places 2002:44). Structures that have been moved from their original location are usually ineligible for listing on the National Register. However, under National Register Criteria Consideration B, if the moved property is significant primarily for architectural value or if it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event, it may be eligible for listing.



Design

“Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property” and “...includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentations, and materials” (National Register of Historic Places 2002:44). An eligible property should still possess important elements of its design from its period of significance, such as roof type, fenestration, and decorative elements or—in the case of historic districts— layout, plan, circulation, and other related design aspects (see Standards #2, #3, and #9). Modifications that were made during the period of significance are usually considered an essential part of a building’s history (See Standard #4 above). If modifications were made after the period of significance and were sensitive to the original design, a building may still retain enough of its character-defining elements to communicate its historic character.

Setting

“Setting is the physical environment of a historic property” and “refers to the *character* of the place in which the property played its historic role” (National Register of Historic Places 2002:45). It consists of the relationship of a property to its surrounding natural and built environment. Relationships and features are considered both within the boundaries of the property and, especially in the case of historic districts, between the property and its surroundings (National Register of Historic Places 2002:45). Redevelopment and infill construction, demolition of nearby properties, widening of streets, and proximity of poorly maintained properties and vacant buildings can all adversely impact integrity of setting (see Standard #9). As with design, however, modifications to a property’s setting made during the period of significance are typically considered an essential part of the setting’s history (see Standard #4).

Materials

“Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property” (National Register of Historic Places 2002:45). A property’s materials dating from the period of its historic significance should be preserved, properly maintained, and visible to the greatest extent possible (Standards #2, #5, #7, and #9). New materials used for repairs and maintenance should be similar to those that were used in the original construction (Standard #6). The loss of a building’s original materials is most evident in walls where brick masonry has been painted, stucco plaster has been applied over brick or concrete block, or metal, vinyl, or other siding materials have been mounted over exterior walls. Such applications are usually irreversible (see discussion below regarding evaluation of integrity in such cases). However, as with design and setting, modification to a property’s materials made during the period of significance may be considered an essential part of the property’s history and not constitute a loss of integrity (Standard #4).

Workmanship

“Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory....Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components” (National Register of Historic Places 2002:45). To maintain historic integrity, character-defining features of workmanship originally evident in the property (or added during its period of significance [Standard #4]) must be preserved and remain visible (Standards #5 and #9). Workmanship also includes the treatment of small-scale features such as curbs, walls, sidewalks, and objects.

Feeling

“Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property’s historic character” (National Register of Historic Places 2002:45). To retain historic integrity, a property must be able to communicate its historic character (Standards #2, #5, and #9).



Association

“Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it *is* the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer” (National Register of Historic Places 2002:45). In order to be considered eligible as contributors to a historic district, properties must be associated in an important way with the area of significance identified for the district and must still be able to convey that association (Standards #1 and #2).

Evaluating Aspects of Integrity

All buildings undergo change over time, so it is not essential that all seven attributes of integrity have been preserved intact, but an eligible property must still convey a sense of the time during which it attained its significance. To assist in evaluation of a property’s integrity, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, James Garrison (1989), prepared a chart showing those aspects of integrity that must be present for different property types to remain eligible for the National Register (Table 4). For example, this matrix shows that if a building is being considered for eligibility under Criterion C (Design/Construction), four of the seven aspects of integrity must be present: design, workmanship, materials, and feeling.

Historic Wall Material Must Be Intact and Visible

The loss of historic materials is most evident in walls where stucco plaster has been applied over brick or concrete block, or where exterior walls have been sheathed with metal, vinyl, or other siding materials. Standards # 9 and #10 are applicable in consideration of this issue. Guidance is provided by the National Register: “[i]f the historic *exterior* building material is covered by non-historic material (such as modern siding), the property can still be eligible *if* the significant form, features, and detailing are not obscured” (National Register of Historic Places 2002:47).

Table 4. Evaluating Aspects of Integrity*

Criterion	Property Types				
	Building	District	Site	Structure	Object
A. Event/History	Location, Materials, Feeling, Association	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association	Location, Setting, Feeling, Association	Location, Materials, Feeling, Association	Materials, Feeling, Association
B. Person	Materials, Feeling, Association	Location, Setting, Materials	Location, Setting, Association	Materials, Feeling, Association	Materials, Feeling, Association
C. Design/Construction	Design, Workmanship, Materials, Feeling	Setting, Design, Feeling, Materials	Setting, Design, Feeling	Design, Workmanship, Materials, Feeling	Design, Workmanship, Materials, Feeling
D. Likely to Yield/Has Yielded Information Potential	Workmanship, Materials	Location, Materials	Location, Materials	Workmanship, Materials	Workmanship, Materials

*From Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, James Garrison (1989)

Following this guidance, in a case where stucco has been applied to the exterior of a building, it will be considered a minor impact to historic integrity as long as it does not conceal or alter significant features or detailing (Standard #5). Cases of the latter are common in some neighborhoods in Arizona where stucco is applied over an original window opening, covers decorative architectural details, or is significantly built up around window and door openings, effectively changing the architectural features on the primary



façade of a building. Such significant alterations are considered a major impact to the architectural integrity of the building. In cases where brick masonry has been painted, it will be treated as a minor alteration, as much of the original texture is still visible, and because painted brick may reflect the historic appearance of the building during the period of significance. If the original exterior materials of a building are one of its character-defining features, sheathing application is considered a major impact to historic integrity.

Additions Must Be Sensitive to the Historic Design and Materials of the Building

Additions to historic buildings are evaluated according to their visual impact from the street. Additions onto the rear of a building generally do not detract from its historic appearance unless the addition is higher than the original building (i.e., a two-story addition has been built on the rear of a one-story house). Additions to the front or sides of a building may not adversely affect its historic appearance if they reflect design, construction, materials, and scale similar to the original building and do not detract from its historic massing, plan, and general appearance. For example, a garage or carport may be added to the side of a Ranch house in a manner that does not detract from the historic architecture of the building. However, if a building has additions that alter or obscure the original patterns of fenestration and articulation in the façade, or that exhibit a roof type or materials that are different from the original building, it will be considered to have lost architectural integrity. Added wings that protrude into the historic setback, or that radically alter the plan and massing associated with the historic architectural style, will cause the loss of integrity.

Historic Fenestration Patterns Must Be Intact and Visible

The historic pattern of openings for doors and windows should be evident with little or no alteration. Particular attention is given to evaluating replacement of windows with different types, typically with modern aluminum sash or large picture windows. Original window types can be determined by assessing the building's architectural style and age, through comparison with similar properties, or with specific historical information about a building's historic appearance.

Roof Types Must Retain Their Original Form

The *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Weeks and Grimmer 1995:78) indicate that “[r]adically changing, damaging, or destroying roofs which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished” will cause a loss of historic design integrity. The basic shape and appearance of the roof—i.e., hip, gable, or flat with parapet—must remain the same as it was when the house was built. Because roof types are a major determining factor in assessing architectural style, even changes that were made during the period of significance can impact the expression of architectural significance. While changes to the basic form and contours of the roof would be considered a major alteration, replacement of roofing materials with a different type would be a minor alteration unless the original roofing materials (e.g., Spanish tile) were a defining feature of the buildings' architectural style.

A Property Must Not Be Obscured by Modern Walls or Vegetation

A general guideline is that at least 50 percent of a building must be visible from the street. For a property to be a contributor to a historic district, it must be possible to see the building from the street. However, there are exceptions to this rule. According to “SHPO Guidelines Regarding Front Yard Walls/Fences” (Arizona State Historic Preservation Office 2003), permanent masonry walls that are more than 48 in. high, particularly if they form a continuous complete enclosure of the front yard, would make the property ineligible *if they date after the period of significance*. Dense vegetation, fences, and trellises can also obscure the view of the building from the street to the extent that it can be considered an impact to a property's historic integrity. However, surrounding walls or obscuring landscaping that date to the period of significance and are considered character-defining features of the property or district would not constitute a loss of integrity. Generally, hedges and dense ground cover across the front of the building



should be no higher than 48 in., and low-hanging trees should be trimmed so that enough of the roof, walls, windows, and character-defining elements are visible to convey its historic character.

To Be Considered a Contributor to a Historic District, a Property Must Be Contiguous to Other Contributing Properties

A historic district must have compact boundaries and a high proportion of contributing properties. A contributing property cannot be isolated from the rest of the historic district or surrounded by noncontributing properties.

Areas of Significance

The historic significance of properties in the project area is derived from their relationship to the historic contexts of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975) (Criterion A) and under Criterion C for any distinctive character and construction of the ramada areas. Together, these provide the historic context for the development of the Park from 1958–1975. As the Park has been the subject of improvements and rehabilitation through its 50-year history, only buildings and features that could be determined with certainty to be original were assessed for eligibility, either individually or as contributors to a district.

Arizona Historic Property Inventory Forms

An individual HPIF was completed for each building within the project area that contained a historic age building or structure. The HPIFs are presented in Appendix A. Where the specific information needed to fill out certain categories on the HPIF may not be self-evident, it is discussed below. These guidelines for specific data fields were used to ensure that all forms were filled out consistently.

Survey Site Number

Each building was assigned an ACS field identification number, although some clusters of related individual buildings were combined and treated as one property for the purposes of this inventory.

Address

The primary street address for the Park currently on record with Maricopa County Assessor records was used for all properties.

Tax Parcel Number

This identifying information is based on data from the Maricopa County Assessor's Office, which maintains information on listed parcels, current property ownership, and effective construction dates.

Construction Date

Initially, the presumed construction date recorded was the Maricopa County Assessor's Effective Construction Date. An effective construction date, however, does not always reflect a true original construction date of a building. If additions or other major alterations occurred since the date of original construction, the construction date on file is adjusted to reflect an "effective" construction date to incorporate those changes. An initial construction date was used if one could be determined; the effective construction date was used when an initial construction date could not be determined. A circa (ca.) date is indicated on the form when an absolute original construction date is unknown and an estimated date based on available data is used.

Structural Condition

The physical condition of a building is based on evidence of reasonable maintenance and repair, or visible structural damage or deterioration. However, problems with structural condition are not necessarily an indication of a building's integrity, which is based on an evaluation of whether character-defining architectural elements are intact, missing, or altered.



Uses/Functions

The determination of historic and present property use is based on historic aerials, city directory listings, and visual evidence of a property's design.

Outbuildings

Outbuildings are assessed for their value as contributing or non-contributing elements of a property. It is presumed that an outbuilding cannot be a contributor to the district if the primary building on the parcel is a non-contributor.

Historic Building Inventory

Results

The historic building inventory was conducted by Thomas Jones and Andrea Gregory on May 11, 2017. The primary goal of this study was to determine if any historic properties will be affected by the planned improvements. Field recording of buildings included a physical and architectural description and at least one photograph of each building, with additional notes and photographs documenting general characteristics and features of the project area. If archival resources or other sources were not available to determine exact date of construction, an estimated date was applied, based on available documentation and analysis of construction methods and materials. Buildings were further assessed for architectural integrity and eligibility to the National Register and local register, including historical significance to the applicable historic contexts identified above. In addition to individually eligible properties, properties were also evaluated as contributors to a potential historic district associated with the Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix, and specifically Piestewa Peak Park.

ACS inventoried five ramada areas (Building Groups 1, 2, and 4–6), and three individual structures (Buildings 3, 7, and 8). No buildings within the project area have been individually listed in the National Register or local register. In addition to these buildings (and building groups), an HPIF was completed for the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District, which encompasses 640 acres and includes not only the ramada areas, but also circulation patterns and features, such as the main access road, original horse and hiking trails, associated road features, and park features (Figure 4, Figure 19–Figure 22; Table 5). A summary of these results is presented below. HPIFs are provided in Appendix A. No mining features were identified during the building survey, and none were identified in the separate Class III survey report of the project area.

As summarized above, buildings were evaluated under the historic contexts of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975) (Criterion A), as well as under Criterion C for any distinctive character and construction of the ramada areas. It is worth noting again that only buildings and features that could be determined with certainty to be original were assessed for eligibility, either individually or as contributors to a district.

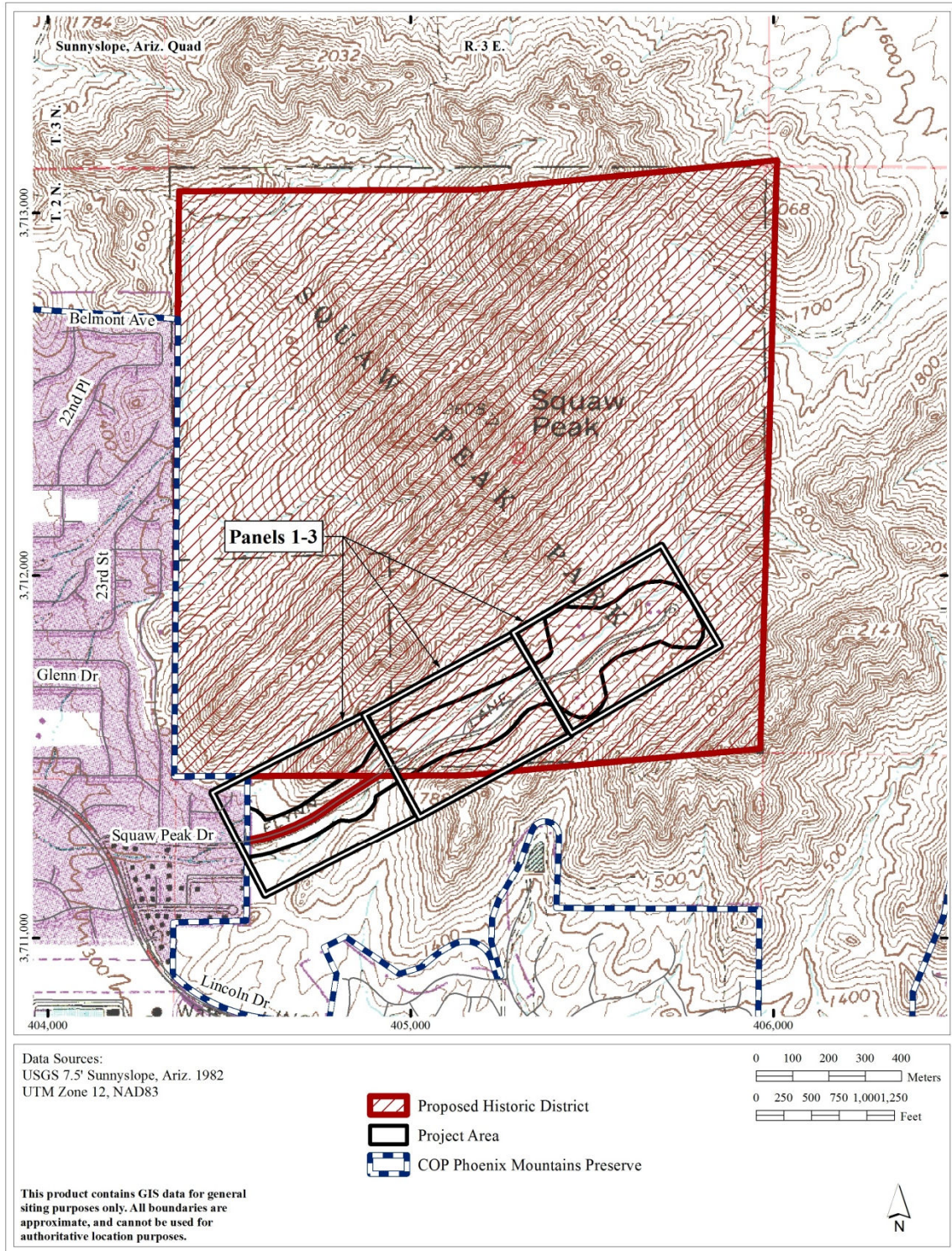


Figure 19. Portion of the USGS 7.5' Sunnyslope, Ariz. topographic quadrangle, showing the project area and extent of the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District.

As shown, the proposed district encompasses all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E.

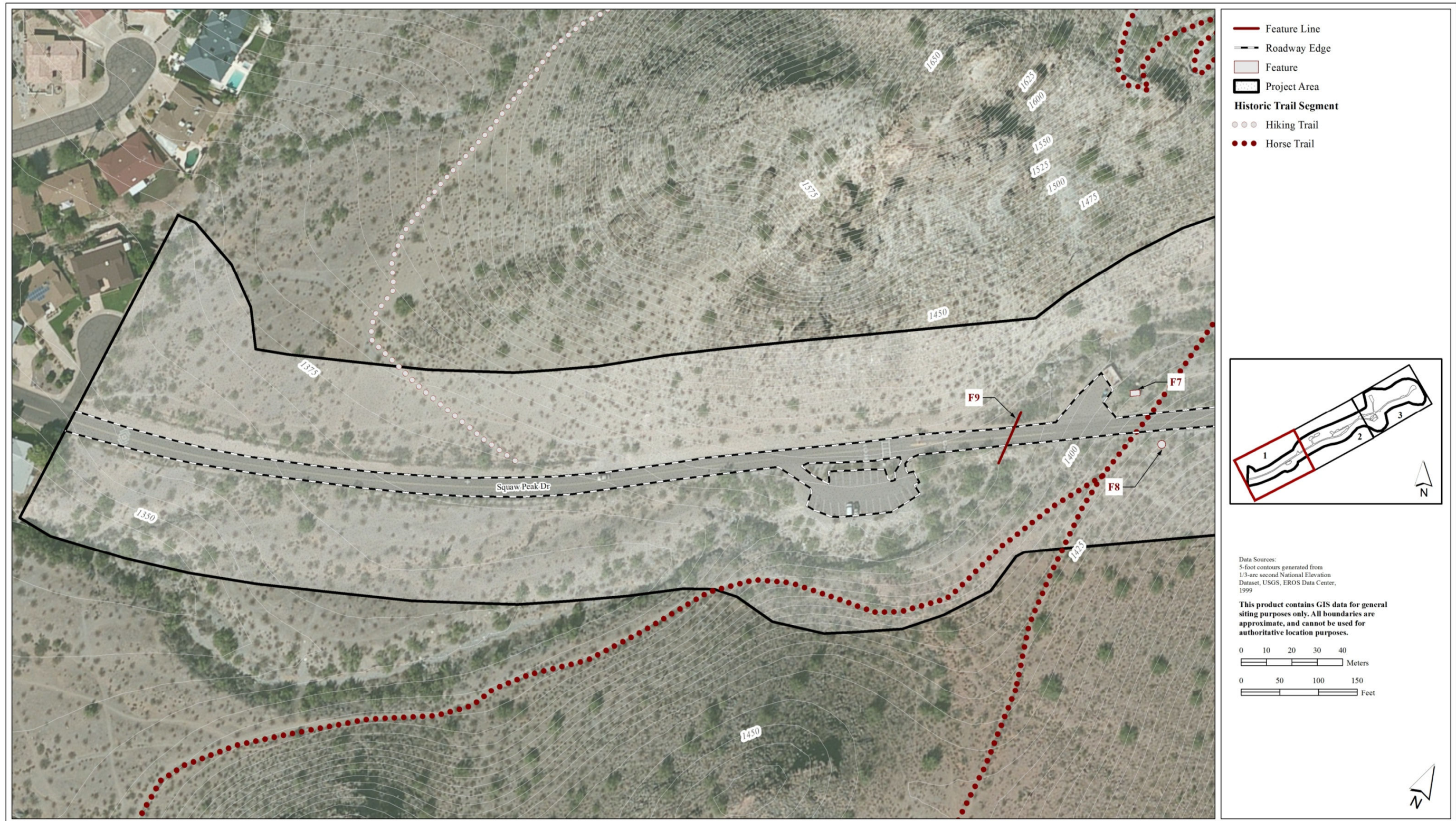


Figure 20. Contemporary aerial of the project area, showing structures and building groups inventoried by ACS, as well as circulation of the recreation area and miscellaneous features (Panel 1 of 3).

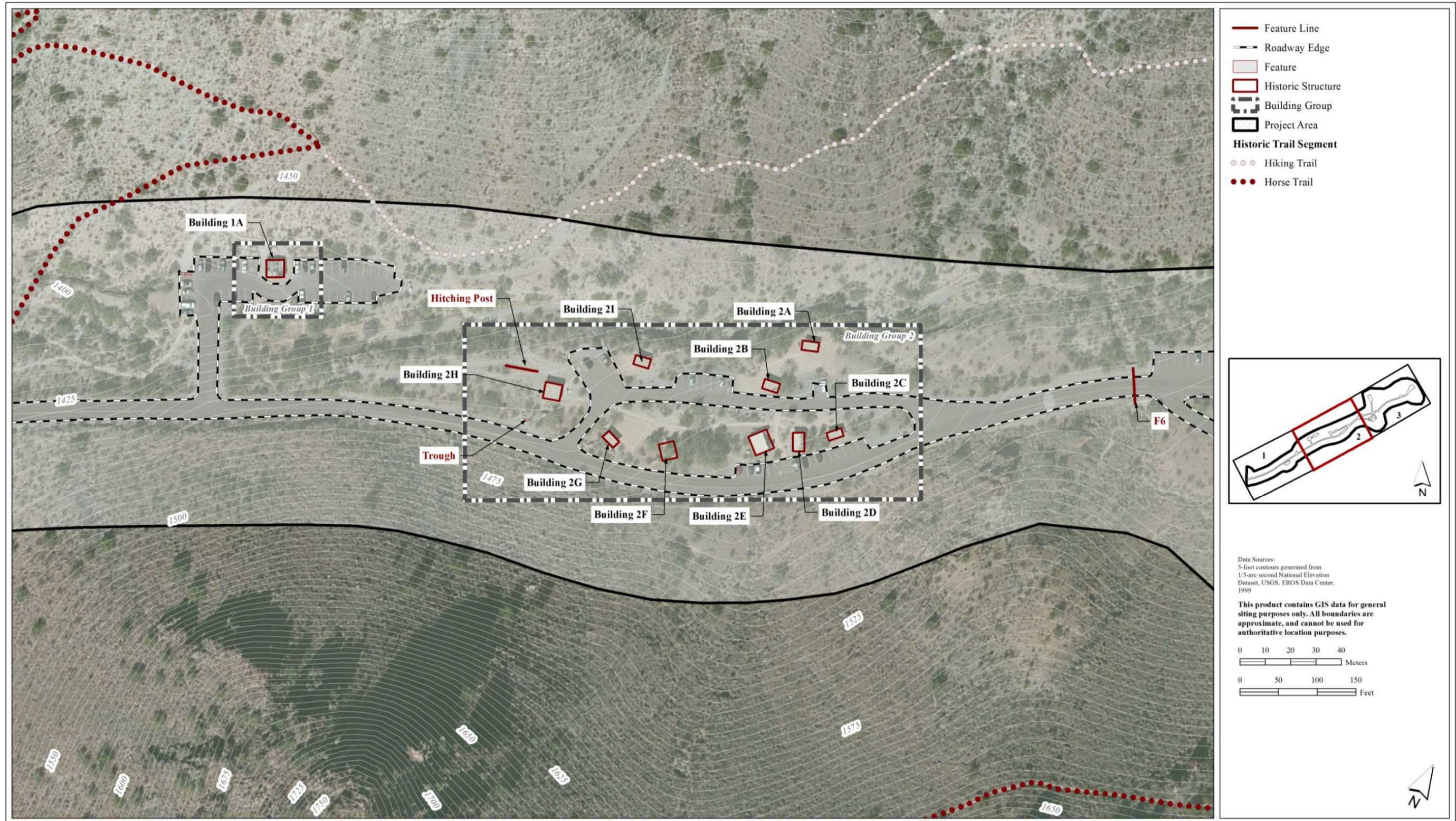


Figure 21. Contemporary aerial of the project area, showing structures and building groups inventoried by ACS, as well as circulation of the recreation area and miscellaneous features (Panel 2 of 3).

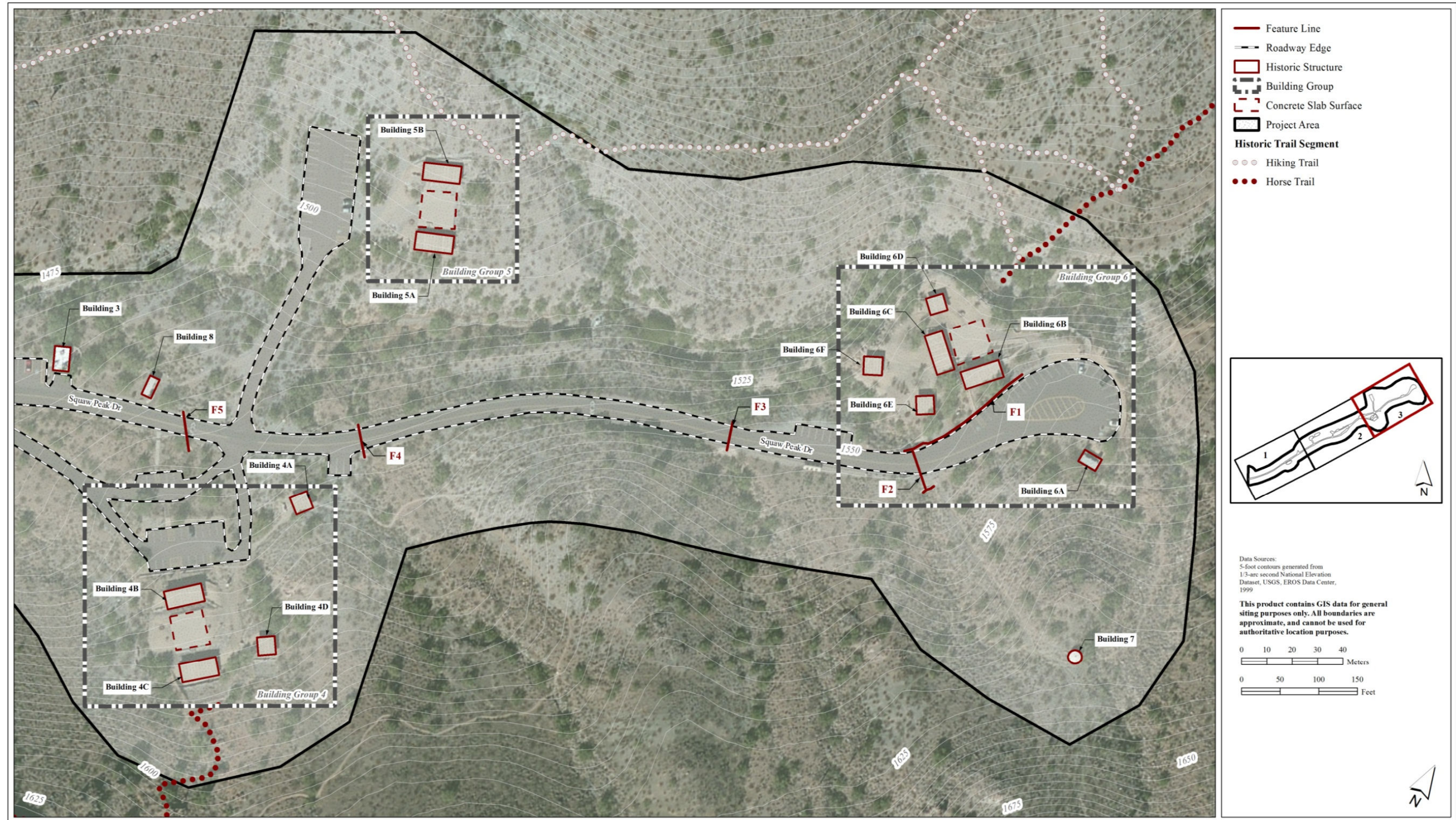


Figure 22. Contemporary aerial of the project area, showing structures and building groups inventoried by ACS, as well as circulation of the recreation area and miscellaneous features (Panel 3 of 3).



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Table 5. Summary of Historic Building Inventory Data¹.

Name	Building No. (Bldg.)	Parcel No.	Construction Date	National Register Recommendations of Eligibility		
				Individually Eligible	Contributor to Potential District	
Summit Trail Ramada	Bldg. Group 1	Building 1A (small ramada)	164-70-001	ca. 1974	No	Yes
Navajo Ramadas	Bldg. Group 2	Building 2A (small ramada)	164-70-001	1967–1968	No	Yes
		Building 2B (small ramada)				
		Building 2C (small ramada)				
		Building 2D (small ramada)				
		Building 2E (restroom facility)				
		Building 2F (small ramada)				
		Building 2G (small ramada)				
		Building 2H (small ramada)				
		Building 2I (small ramada)				
		Hitching post				
Water trough						
Ranger Station	Bldg. 3		164-70-001	ca. 1974	No	Yes
Mohave Ramadas	Bldg. Group 4	Building 4A (small ramada)	164-70-001	1967–1968	No	Yes
		Building 4B (large ramada)				
		Building 4C (large ramada)				
		Building 4D (small ramada)				



Table 5. Summary of Historic Building Inventory Data¹.

Name	Building No. (Bldg.)		Parcel No.	Construction Date	National Register Recommendations of Eligibility	
					Individually Eligible	Contributor to Potential District
Hopi Ramadas	Bldg. Group 5	Building 5A (large ramada)	164-70-001	1967–1968	No	Yes
		Building 5B (large ramada)				
Apache Ramadas	Bldg. Group 6	Building 6A (restroom facility)	164-70-001	1967–1968	No	Yes
		Building 6B (large ramada)				
		Building 6C (large ramada)				
		Building 6D (small ramada)				
		Building 6E (small ramada)				
		Building 6F (small ramada)				
Water tank	Bldg. 7		164-70-001	1967	No	Yes
Restrooms	Bldg. 8		164-70-001	1967–1968	No	Yes
Piestewa Peak Park	Proposed Historic District		164-70-001 164-17-001D	1958–1975	Yes (Criterion A)	No
	Individual features	Culverts / Gutters (Feats. 1–6, 9)		Modern	No	No
		Booster Pump House (Feat. 7)		1967–1968	No	Yes
		Park sign		1967–1974	No	Yes
	Circulation	Access roads / parking areas		1967–1975	No	Yes
		Horse and hiking trails		1958–1975	No	Yes

¹ See Appendix A for additional information



The Piestewa Peak Park Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the National and local registers under Criterion A for its significance under the historic contexts of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (1914–1975). The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park, and are recommended as contributors to the proposed district. The proposed historic district and features are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors. Although the exposed aggregate materials used in the construction of structures of the recreation area are applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. Additionally, the construction style of the ramadas is not distinctive to Piestewa Peak Park, or even Phoenix Mountain Parks, but was implemented in a style to minimize impacts to the natural environment, consistent with an approach utilized by the NPS at National Parks across the American Southwest. Other features such as barbeque grills, drinking fountains, and benches are made from a range of materials including natural stone, exposed aggregate, and concrete and are present in a variety of styles within Piestewa Peak Park and the larger Phoenix Mountain Parks system.

Summary

The proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District, recommended eligible under Criterion A, would encompass the original 546-acre park, as well as an additional \approx 100 acres, which were acquired by 1975. Together, the proposed district encompasses all of Section 2 in Township 2N, Range 3E, and follows the main access road into the northernmost portion of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E. The proposed district encompasses Piestewa Peak, as well as the built environment of the historic park that includes all of the ramada areas, as well as much of the recreation area's circulation system. ACS documented all historical resources within the current project area, including the building groups, circulation system, and individual features of the recreation area. However, given the limited scope of the project, a thorough inventory of the entire potential district is not possible at this time. ACS acknowledges that future improvement projects within and immediately adjacent to the proposed historic district may identify additional contributing features and structures, and may also necessitate reconsideration of historic district boundaries of Piestewa Peak Park.

Management Recommendations

The main structures of the Piestewa Peak Park are recommended as contributing to the eligibility of the park, including the ramadas and tables, the restrooms, and ranger station. A water tank at the east end of the recreation area, which was installed in 1967, is also recommended as a contributor, as it is original. The lesser features of each recreation area, including the barbeque pedestals, drinking fountains, plazas, and retaining walls, are recommended for preservation when possible, although many have been altered during the modern period. A number of Boy Scout service projects have been completed at Piestewa Peak Park, and maintenance and improvements have been conducted by Parks and Recreation that include the following:

- Installing cobble rip rap on slopes of the recreation areas,
- Building new barbeque pedestal stations and new picnic tables where necessary,
- Adding concrete walkways, cobble paths, and new retaining walls,
- Constructing wheel-chair access ramps and paths where necessary, and
- Installing ornamental landscape vegetation and features along portions of the access road.

In addition to the structures described above, the circulation system of the overall recreation area is also recommended as contributing to the district, including for vehicular access (the main access road, parking



areas, and turnaround at the east end), as well as equestrian and pedestrian hiking trails dating to the period of significance; associated features such as a horse trough and hitching post near the Navajo Ramadas (Building Group 2) are considered contributing. Culverts all appear to be modern, and so are not recommended as contributors. The light posts at most of the ramada areas appear to be original, and so are considered as contributing to the eligibility of the proposed district, although not necessarily character-defining features of the district; so loss of these elements would not result in a change in eligibility to the historic district.

ACS recommends coordination between the COP HPO and Parks and Recreation during planning and implementation of improvements made within the proposed historic district. It is recommended that as many of the main structures (e.g., ramadas, ranger station, and bathrooms) be preserved and maintained as possible. While the loss of a single ramada within each building group, or even the loss of an entire building group, would not necessarily result in sufficient loss of integrity to render the historic district ineligible, the cumulative effects of structure losses may result in an insufficient proportion of contributors making up the historic district. Therefore, prior to demolition and/or replacement of structures, it is recommended that consultation occur with the COP HPO to ensure that sufficient integrity of the historic district is maintained to allow the district to continue to convey its historical significance and remain eligible.

Original circulation routes (road, parking areas, pedestrian access to ramadas, and equestrian/hiking trails) should be maintained. This does not preclude routine surfacing of the road and parking areas or routine maintenance, such as installation or replacement of culverts, concrete culverts, concrete stops, and other infrastructure. The widening of roads, expansion of parking areas, and addition of trails does not necessarily compromise the integrity of the district, as long as the original location and association of these circulation routes is maintained.

Mining features reflecting past mining activities were not identified within the current project area. Given the limited mining activity that occurred on Piestewa Peak in the early twentieth century, identification of such features are not likely to occur, and would likely not be recommended as an eligible property for listing in the National Register or local register, nor would any such features contribute to the eligibility of the proposed Piestewa Peak Historic District.

As noted above, the proposed district boundary encompasses Piestewa Peak, as well as the built environment of the historic park that includes all of the ramada areas, as well as much of the recreation area's circulation system. A thorough inventory of the potential historic district beyond the project area was not possible at this time due to the current project's limited scope. Should previously undocumented features and structures, such as trails and other supporting infrastructure, be identified at a future date, ACS recommends continued coordination between the COP HPO and Parks and Recreation to evaluate and assess these features as contributors to the proposed district, as well as to determine whether the historic district boundaries should be expanded.



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Appendix A: HPIF Forms



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STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. Bldg Group 1 Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Summit Trail Ramada

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: S1/2 Acreage: _____

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405012.2 Northing 3711575.6 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation not determined known (source): _____

Construction Date: ca. 1974 known estimated (source): Squaw Peak Pamphlet (ca. 1974)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Ramada area and parking lot

Sources:

AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5);
FCDMC Historical aerials (1969,
1976)

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

Northwest

Negative No.: Bldg1_IMG_1286



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: Bldg Group 1

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): N/A Foundation: Concrete Roof: Concrete, wood trim

Windows: N/A

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A

Wall sheathing: Exposed aggregate, unpainted

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 1

Continuation Sheet No. 1

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This building group represents the Summit Trail Ramada, which is strategically located at the start of the Piestewa Peak Summit Trail. The building group encompasses one ramada with modern benches, a paved parking area with an aggregate retaining wall and street lights, a drinking fountain, and water pump (Figure 1–Figure 3). This area was initially an unpaved parking area for hikers traveling up to the summit of Piestewa Peak. By 1974, however, the ramada had been constructed and the parking area paved, with lights and the exposed aggregate retaining wall (Arizona Republic 1968; City of Phoenix ca. 1974; Flood Control District of Maricopa County 2016).

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The ramada is similar in design to its predecessors at Papago Park and South Mountain (as constructed by the CCC in the 1930s), with the notable exception of materials. The 10-capacity ramada is made entirely of concrete, and features four tiered columns that support two crossbeams, which, in turn, support the concrete flat roof. Exposed aggregate on the tiered columns and wood framing along the perimeter of the roof slab provide a visual contrast.

As noted above, four modern benches are situated under the ramada, including a concrete bench and three cobble and mortar benches, which were built with plaques to honor well-known hikers and advocates of the park system. A modern retaining wall and steps provide access from the ramada to the main summit trail. It is unclear if curbing and surfacing in and around the ramada reflect modern enhancements. The ramada area is well maintained by the City of Phoenix.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Although not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National or local registers, Building Group 1 is recommended eligible as a contributor to the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975).

Piestewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes five ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 1

Continuation Sheet No. 2

Criterion C

The ramadas and supporting infrastructure of Piestewa Peak Park (e.g. restrooms, water tank) are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors to a district. Although the exposed aggregate materials used for the ramada pillars, retaining walls, and restrooms are uniformly applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. Other features such as barbeque grills, drinking fountains, and benches are made from a range of materials including natural stone, exposed aggregate, and concrete and are present in a variety of styles within Piestewa Peak Park and the larger Phoenix Mountain Parks system.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



**Figure 1. Modern benches under the ramada of Building Group 1.
The concrete water fountain is also in view. View facing east.**

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 1

Continuation Sheet No. 3

=====

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2. Overview of the retaining wall in the parking lot of Building Group 1, view facing west.



Figure 3. Photograph of the concrete water fountain, parking lot, and street lights of Building Group 1. View facing east.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 1

Continuation Sheet No. 4

=====
References Cited

Arizona Republic

1968 "Park Improvements Dedication Scheduled". *Arizona Republic* November 20, 1968:5. Phoenix.

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

ca. 1974 Welcome to Squaw Peak Park. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library
Arizona State University, Tempe.

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

2016 Current and Historical Aerial Photography. Electronic Document,
<http://gis.maricopa.gov/MapApp/GIO/AerialHistorical/>, accessed March 1, 2016.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden
Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. Bldg Group 2 Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Navajo Ramadas

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: S1/2 Acreage: _____

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405185.2 Northing 3711607.8 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation not determined known (source): _____

Construction Date: 1967-1968 known estimated (source): AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Ramada area and parking lot

Sources:

AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

Southwest

Negative No.: Bldg2_IMG_1269



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: Bldg Group 2

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Concrete Foundation: Concrete Roof: Concrete, wood trim

Windows: Steel frame, mesh

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____

Wall sheathing: Exposed aggregate, unpainted

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 2

Continuation Sheet No. 1

Building Group 2 represents the Navajo Ramadas, which are located immediately east of Building Group 1 along the main access road. This building group is the largest ramada area in the park, and encompasses eight 10–30 capacity ramadas (Buildings 2A-2D, 2F-2I) and one restroom facility (Building 2E). Three small parking areas are available for visitors to the park. Features at the ramadas include predominantly cobble-and-mortar barbeque areas, but several benches were observed. The bulk of the concrete tables are original, although several have been replaced in recent years.

Building 2H was originally constructed as the horsemen’s ramada. Tables were not provided under the ramada; a hitching post and watering trough were provided, however, for resting animals. These features are no longer in use and modern metal tables have been installed under the ramada (City of Phoenix ca. 1974) (Figure 1–Figure 6).

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The ramadas are similar in design to their predecessors at Papago Park and South Mountain Park (as constructed by the CCC in the 1930s), with the notable exception of materials. The eight ramadas are made entirely of concrete, and feature four, tiered columns that support two crossbeams, which, in turn, support the concrete flat roof. Exposed aggregate on the tiered columns and wood framing along the perimeter of the roof slab provide a visual contrast. As noted above, some tables have been replaced at the area; other modern improvements include erosion control features, concrete sidewalks and stone-lined trails. The ramada area is well maintained by the City of Phoenix.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Although not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National or local registers, Building Group 2 is recommended eligible as a contributor to the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975).

Piestewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserves, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes five ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 2

Continuation Sheet No. 2

Criterion C

The ramadas and supporting infrastructure of Piestewa Peak Park (e.g. restrooms, water tank) are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors to a district. Although the exposed aggregate materials used for the ramada pillars, retaining walls, and restrooms are uniformly applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. Other features such as barbeque grills, drinking fountains, and benches are made from a range of materials including natural stone, exposed aggregate and concrete and are present in a variety of styles within Piestewa Peak Park and the larger Phoenix Mountain Parks system.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Horsemen's ramada (Building 2H) on the west end of the ramada area of Building Group 2, view facing west.

Modern tables have been added under the ramada.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 2

Continuation Sheet No. 3

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2. Photograph of the hitching post, near Building 2H of Building Group 2, view facing northwest.



Figure 3. Photograph of a concrete water trough near Building 2H of Building Group 2, view facing northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 2

Continuation Sheet No. 4

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 4. Photograph of Building 2E, a restroom facility of Building Group 2, view facing southwest.



Figure 5. Photograph of Building 2D, a ramada of Building Group 2, view facing southwest. Modern tables are present.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 2

Continuation Sheet No. 5

=====

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 6. Photograph of Building 2A, a ramada of Building Group 2, view facing north.

References Cited

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

ca. 1974 Welcome to Squaw Peak Park. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library Arizona State University, Tempe.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 2

Continuation Sheet No. 6

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STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. Building 3 Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Ranger Station

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: S1/2 Acreage: _____

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405369.0 Northing 3711732.5 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation not determined known (source): _____

Construction Date: 1974 known estimated (source): Squaw Peak Pamphlet (ca. 1974)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Concrete wear on roof columns. Trim along the roof is worn.

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Ranger station and parking area

Sources:

Monument plaque and sign at station

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

Northwest

Negative No.: Bldg3_IMG_1258



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: Building 3

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Concrete Foundation: Concrete Roof: Concrete, wood trim

Windows: Steel frame, mesh

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____

Wall sheathing: Exposed aggregate, unpainted

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 3

Continuation Sheet No. 1

=====

This building represents the Ranger Station at Piestewa Peak, which is located centrally in the recreation area. The building is surrounded by a small plaza area that comprises an exposed aggregate retaining wall, on which three brass memorial plaques are installed. This plaza area was installed in 1973 in celebration of the establishment of the Phoenix Mountain Preserves. The Ranger Station itself was constructed a short time later (presumably 1974). Modern landscaping and sidewalks are evident, as is a modern drinking fountain and flagpole from which hangs the United States flag and the Arizona State flag (Arizona Republic 1968; City of Phoenix ca. 1974; Flood Control District of Maricopa County 2016).

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The Ranger Station is rectangular in plan, and is comparative in size to a 30-capacity ramada. The structure is constructed entirely of concrete, with an exposed aggregate finish, no windows, and an offset front entry. Like the ramadas at Piestewa Peak Park, this structure features a precast concrete slab roof, with wood trim along its edges for visual contrast. The front portion of the structure functions as a covered porch, with two concrete tapered columns supporting the continuing roof. There are some condition issues noted on the supporting roof crossbeams. A modern drinking fountain is also present on the side of the building. The station appears to be well maintained by the City of Phoenix.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Although not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National or local registers, Building 3 is recommended eligible as a contributor to the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975).

Piestewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes five ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 3

Continuation Sheet No. 2

Criterion C

The ramadas and supporting infrastructure of Piestewa Peak Park (e.g. restrooms, water tank) are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors to a district. Although the exposed aggregate materials used for the ramada pillars, retaining walls, and restrooms are uniformly applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. Other features such as barbeque grills, drinking fountains, and benches are made from a range of materials including natural stone, exposed aggregate and concrete and are present in a variety of styles within Piestewa Peak Park and the larger Phoenix Mountain Parks system.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Photograph of the plaza area with the retaining wall, drinking fountain, and brass plaques. The wall and plaques were installed in 1973, but this area has been recently upgraded with landscaping, signage, and a bench. View facing northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 3

Continuation Sheet No. 3

=====

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2. Photograph of the rear façade of Building 3, the Ranger Station, showing condition issues with roof supporting crossbeams. View facing east.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 3

Continuation Sheet No. 4

References Cited

Arizona Republic

1968 "Park Improvements Dedication Scheduled". Arizona Republic November 20, 1968:5. Phoenix.

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

ca. 1974 Welcome to Squaw Peak Park. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library
Arizona State University, Tempe.

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

2016 Current and Historical Aerial Photography. Electronic Document,
<http://gis.maricopa.gov/MapApp/GIO/AerialHistorical/>, accessed March 1, 2016.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden
Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. Bldg Group 4 Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Mojave Ramadas

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: S1/2 Acreage: _____

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405470.5 Northing 3711688.5 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation not determined known (source): _____

Construction Date: 1967-1968 known estimated (source): AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Ramada area and parking lot

Sources:

AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

Southeast

Negative No.: Bldg4_IMG_1214



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: Bldg Group 4

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): N/A Foundation: Concrete Roof: Concrete, wood trim

Windows: N/A

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A

Wall sheathing: Exposed aggregate, unpainted

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 4

Continuation Sheet No. 1

Building Group 4 represents the Mohave Ramadas, which are located south of the Ranger Station (Building 3). The building group encompasses two 10–30 capacity ramadas (Buildings 4A and 4D) and two 60-capacity ramadas (Buildings 4B, 4C) that are separated by a large concrete slab surface for recreational activities. Lesser features include a drinking fountain and cobble and mortar benches and barbeque pits. A parking area with ingress and egress is available for park visitors; steps are provided to access the ramadas, which are located on a slope above the parking area.

Initially, the ramadas, concrete slab, lesser features, and foot trails characterized the extent of the ramada area. In the modern era, however, Boy Scout projects and Parks and Recreation projects have significantly changed the landscape of this ramada area. Trails are broader and lined with cobble, erosion control features and retaining walls have been constructed, and rip-rap has been installed on the slopes surrounding the ramadas. Native desert vegetation has also been added to enhance the area (Figure 1–Figure 5) (Arizona Republic 1968; City of Phoenix ca. 1974; Flood Control District of Maricopa County 2016).

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The ramadas are similar in design to their predecessors at Papago Park and South Mountain (as constructed by the CCC in the 1930s), with the notable exception of materials. The ramadas are made entirely of concrete, and feature four tiered pillars that support two crossbeams, which, in turn, support the concrete flat roof. Exposed aggregate on the tiered pillars and wood framing along the perimeter of the roof slab provide a visual contrast. As noted above, modern landscaping improvements (e.g., retaining walls, rip-rap, erosion control features) are present. The ramada area is well maintained by the City of Phoenix.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Although not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National or local registers, Building Group 4 is recommended eligible as a contributor to the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975).

Piestewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes five ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 4

Continuation Sheet No. 2

Criterion C

The ramadas and supporting infrastructure of Piastewa Peak Park (e.g. restrooms, water tank) are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors to a district. Although the exposed aggregate materials used for the ramada pillars, retaining walls, and restrooms are uniformly applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. Other features such as barbeque grills, drinking fountains, and benches are made from a range of materials including natural stone, exposed aggregate and concrete and are present in a variety of styles within Piastewa Peak Park and the larger Phoenix Mountain Parks system.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Photograph of Building 4A, a 10–30 capacity ramada of Building Group 4, view facing southeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 4

Continuation Sheet No. 3

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2. Photograph of Building 4C, a 60-capacity ramada of Building Group 4, view facing south.

While the steps are original, the rip-rap and retaining walls are likely modern enhancements.



Figure 3. Drinking fountain at Building Group 4, view facing east.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 4

Continuation Sheet No. 4

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 4. Photograph of Building 4D, a 10–30 capacity ramada at Building Group 4. View facing southeast.

Rip-rap surrounding the structure is modern, reflecting continued maintenance of the facility.



Figure 5. Photograph of modern improvements at Building 4C, view facing southwest.

Erosion control features, retaining walls, and rip-rap are completed with cobble and mortar, along with ornamental vegetation.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 4

Continuation Sheet No. 5

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References Cited

Arizona Republic

1968 "Park Improvements Dedication Scheduled". *Arizona Republic* November 20, 1968:5. Phoenix.

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

ca. 1974 Welcome to Squaw Peak Park. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library
Arizona State University, Tempe.

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

2016 Current and Historical Aerial Photography. Electronic Document,
<http://gis.maricopa.gov/MapApp/GIO/AerialHistorical/>, accessed March 1, 2016.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden
Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 4

Continuation Sheet No. 6

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STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. Bldg Group 5 Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Hopi Ramadas

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: S1/2 Acreage: _____

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405466.4 Northing 3711859.3 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation not determined known (source): _____

Construction Date: 1967-1968 known estimated (source): AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Ramada area and parking lot

Sources:

AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

Northwest

Negative No.: Bldg5_IMG_1241



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: Bldg Group 5

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): N/A Foundation: Concrete Roof: Concrete, wood trim

Windows: N/A

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A

Wall sheathing: Exposed aggregate, unpainted

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 5

Continuation Sheet No. 1

Building Group 5 represents the Hopi Ramadas, which are located northeast of the Ranger Station (Building 3) and north of the Mohave Ramadas (Building Group 4). The building group encompasses two 60-capacity ramadas (Buildings 5A and 5B), which are separated by a large concrete slab surface for recreational activities. Lesser features include a concrete drinking fountain, as well as cobble and mortar benches and barbeque pits, and a metal, freestanding fire pit. A parking area is available for park visitors and includes an aggregate retaining wall. Steps are provided to access the upper ramadas (Building 5B). Initially, the ramadas, concrete surface, and lesser features characterized the extent of the ramada area. In the modern era, however, Boy Scout projects and Parks and Recreation projects have significantly changed the landscape of this ramada area. Cobble erosion control features and retaining walls have been constructed, as well as rip-rap along the ramadas (Figure 1–Figure 4) (Arizona Republic 1968; City of Phoenix ca. 1974; Flood Control District of Maricopa County 2016).

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The ramadas are similar in design to their predecessors at Papago Park and South Mountain (as constructed by the CCC in the 1930s), with the notable exception of materials. The ramadas are made entirely of concrete, and feature four tiered pillars that support two crossbeams, which, in turn, support the concrete flat roof. Exposed aggregate on the tiered pillars and wood framing along the perimeter of the roof slab provide a visual contrast. As noted above, modern landscaping improvements (e.g., retaining walls, rip-rap, erosion control features) are present. The ramada area is well maintained by the City of Phoenix.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Although not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National or local registers, Building Group 5 is recommended eligible as a contributor to the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975).

Piestewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes five ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 5

Continuation Sheet No. 2

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Criterion C

The ramadas and supporting infrastructure of Piestewa Peak Park (e.g. restrooms, water tank) are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors to a district. Although the exposed aggregate materials used for the ramada pillars, retaining walls, and restrooms are uniformly applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. Other features such as barbeque grills, drinking fountains, and benches are made from a range of materials including natural stone, exposed aggregate and concrete and are present in a variety of styles within Piestewa Peak Park and the larger Phoenix Mountain Parks system.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Overview of Building Group 5, from the slopes of Building Group 4, view facing northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 5

Continuation Sheet No. 3

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2. Photograph of Building 5B, a 60-capacity ramada of Building Group 5, view facing north.

While the steps are original, the rip-rap and retaining walls are likely modern enhancements.



Figure 3. Drinking fountain at Building Group 5, view facing west.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 5

Continuation Sheet No. 4

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 4. Photograph of Building 5A, a 60-capacity ramada at Building Group 5. View facing south.

Retaining walls surrounding the ramada and concrete slab are likely modern. A cobble and mortar bench and barbeque pit is present at this ramada, as are several modern wooden benches.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 5

Continuation Sheet No. 5

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References Cited

Arizona Republic

1968 "Park Improvements Dedication Scheduled". Arizona Republic November 20, 1968:5. Phoenix.

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

ca. 1974 Welcome to Squaw Peak Park. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library
Arizona State University, Tempe.

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

2016 Current and Historical Aerial Photography. Electronic Document,
<http://gis.maricopa.gov/MapApp/GIO/AerialHistorical/>, accessed March 1, 2016.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden
Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 5

Continuation Sheet No. 6

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STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. Bldg Group 6 Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Apache Ramadas

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: S1/2 Acreage: _____

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405678.5 Northing 3711917.9 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation not determined known (source): _____

Construction Date: 1967-1968 known estimated (source): AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Ramada area and parking lot

Sources:

AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

Southeast

Negative No.: Bldg6_IMG_1189



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: Bldg Group 6

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Concrete Foundation: Concrete Roof: Concrete, wood trim

Windows: Steel frame, mesh

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____

Wall sheathing: Exposed aggregate, unpainted

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 6

Continuation Sheet No. 1

Building Group 6 represents the Apache Ramadas, which are located at the east end of the recreation area. The building group encompasses two 60-capacity ramadas (Buildings 6B and 6C), three 10–30-capacity ramadas (Buildings 6D–6F), and one restroom facility (Building 6A). The two large ramadas are separated by a large concrete slab surface for recreational activities. Lesser features include a concrete drinking fountain, as well as cobble and mortar benches and barbeque pits, and a metal free-standing fire pit. The main access road terminates in a roundabout at the Apache Ramadas; parking lots are available in this roundabout for the ramadas, as is a smaller designated parking area at the west end. Steps are provided to access the upper ramada (Building 6B), and a modern access ramp has also been installed.

Initially, the ramadas, concrete surface, and lesser features, along with foot trails, characterized the extent of the ramada area. In the modern era, however, Boy Scout projects and Parks and Recreation projects have significantly changed the landscape of this ramada area. Cobble erosion control features and retaining walls have been constructed, as well as rip-rap along the ramadas (Figure 1–Figure 4) (Arizona Republic 1968; City of Phoenix ca. 1974; Flood Control District of Maricopa County 2016).

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The ramadas are similar in design to their predecessors at Papago Park and South Mountain (as constructed by the CCC in the 1930s), with the notable exception of materials. The ramadas are made entirely of concrete, and feature four tiered pillars that support two crossbeams, which, in turn, support the concrete flat roof. Exposed aggregate on the tiered pillars and wood framing along the perimeter of the roof slab provide a visual contrast. As noted above, modern landscaping improvements (e.g., retaining walls, rip-rap, erosion control features) are present. The ramada area is well maintained by the City of Phoenix.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Although not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National or local registers, Building Group 6 is recommended eligible as a contributor to the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975).

Piestewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes five ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 6

Continuation Sheet No. 2

Criterion C

The ramadas and supporting infrastructure of Piestewa Peak Park (e.g. restrooms, water tank) are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors to a district. Although the exposed aggregate materials used for the ramada pillars, retaining walls, and restrooms are uniformly applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. Other features such as barbeque grills, drinking fountains, and benches are made from a range of materials including natural stone, exposed aggregate and concrete and are present in a variety of styles within Piestewa Peak Park and the larger Phoenix Mountain Parks system.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Overview of Building 6B, a 60-capacity ramada of Building Group 6, view facing south.

Rip-rap, retaining walls, and ornamental vegetation are modern enhancements. The modern access ramp is shown at the bottom left of the photograph.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 6

Continuation Sheet No. 3

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2. Photograph of Building 6F, a 10–30-capacity ramada of Building Group 6, view facing north.



Figure 3. Drinking fountain at Building Group 6, view facing southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 6

Continuation Sheet No. 4

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 4. Photograph of recently constructed cobble and mortar bench near Building 6D (shown). View facing northeast.

Close inspection of the bench reveals it was completed by Boy Scout Troop 145 in 1987–1988.



Figure 5. Photograph of a modern retaining wall along the edge of a slope at Building Group 6, view facing north.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building Group 6

Continuation Sheet No. 5



Figure 6. Photograph of Building 6A, a restroom facility of Building Group 6, view facing southwest.

References Cited

Arizona Republic

1968 "Park Improvements Dedication Scheduled". Arizona Republic November 20, 1968:5. Phoenix.

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

ca. 1974 Welcome to Squaw Peak Park. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library Arizona State University, Tempe.

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

2016 Current and Historical Aerial Photography. Electronic Document, <http://gis.maricopa.gov/MapApp/GIO/AerialHistorical/>, accessed March 1, 2016.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 6

Continuation Sheet No. 6

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STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. Building 7 Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Water Tank

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: S1/2 Acreage: _____

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405773.2 Northing 3711833.3 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: Garland Steel Company not determined known (source): Builder plaque

Construction Date: 1967 known estimated (source): Builder plaque

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Water tank (10,000 gallons)

Sources:

Builder plaque

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

Northwest

Negative No.: Bldg7_IMG_1182



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: Building 7

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Steel Foundation: Concrete Roof: Steel

Windows: N/A

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A

Wall sheathing: Painted

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 7

Continuation Sheet No. 1

Building 7 is a water tank, which is constructed on a rise overlooking the recreation area on its eastern perimeter. Situated opposite of the Apache Ramadas (Building Group 6), the water tank functioned as a storage container for drinking water at the facility. A builder plaque on the structure reveals it was installed in 1967.

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The water tank is a cylindrical structure, approximately 8 ft in height, with a diameter of about 18 ft. Two water pipes extend into the ground on its west façade, and a vent and maintenance door are evident at the top of the tank. The tank does not appear to be in use, although this cannot be substantiated.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Although not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National or local registers, Building 7 is recommended eligible as a contributor to the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975).

Piestewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes five ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area (including Building 7), retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

Criterion C

The ramadas and supporting infrastructure of Piestewa Peak Park (e.g. restrooms, water tank) are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors to a district. Although the exposed aggregate materials used for the ramada pillars, retaining walls, and restrooms are uniformly applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. The water tank itself is of typical design and materials, and is a ubiquitous structure type in areas across the western United States.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 7

Continuation Sheet No. 2

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Company plaque identified on the water tank (Building 7).

The structure is a 10,000 gallon water tank, constructed in 1967 by the Garland Steel Company, which was based at the time in Phoenix.

References Cited

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. Building 8 Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Restroom Building

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: S1/2 Acreage: _____

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405404.7 Northing 3711740.8 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation not determined known (source): _____

Construction Date: 1967-1968 known estimated (source): AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Restroom facility and water station

Sources:

AZ Republic (11/20/1968, page 5)

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

West

Negative No.: Bldg8_IMG_1246



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: Building 8

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): Concrete Foundation: Concrete Roof: Concrete, wood trim overhangs

Windows: Steel frame, mesh

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____

Wall sheathing: Exposed aggregate, unpainted

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 8

Continuation Sheet No. 1

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Building 8 is a restroom facility, located just east of the Ranger Station (Building 3). This facility, constructed by 1968, is shared by the Mohave and Hopi Ramadas (Building Groups 4 and 5, respectively) (Figure 1–Figure 3) (Arizona Republic 1968; City of Phoenix ca. 1974; Flood Control District of Maricopa County 2016).

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The restroom facility is a rectangular structure that is made entirely of concrete with an exposed aggregate finish. The building includes two restrooms, as well as a storage room; entries for all are on the front façade. A drinking fountain and water station are built into the front façade, and are also made from exposed aggregate concrete. Two small open windows on the side façades are protected by wire mesh. The roof, like all the ramadas in the recreation area, is a precast concrete slab, although a slight wood-framed extension of the roof is provided above the two windows. A modern cobble walkway has been constructed from the main access road to the two restrooms. The facility is well maintained by the City of Phoenix.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Although not recommended individually eligible for listing in the National or local registers, Building 8 is recommended eligible as a contributor to the proposed Piastewa Peak Park Historic District under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975).

Piastewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piastewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes five ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 8

Continuation Sheet No. 2

Criterion C

The ramadas and supporting infrastructure of Piastewa Peak Park (e.g. restrooms, water tank) are not recommended eligible under Criterion C, either individually or as contributors to a district. Although the exposed aggregate materials used for the ramada pillars, retaining walls, and restrooms are uniformly applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Photograph of the north façade of Building 8, showing the slightly protruding roof over the open window. View facing north.

**STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Name of property Building 8

Continuation Sheet No. 3

=====

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2. Photograph of the drinking fountain built into the front façade of Building 8, a restroom facility. View facing west.



Figure 3. Photograph of a modern walkway to the restrooms from the main access road, view facing northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Building 8

Continuation Sheet No. 4

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References Cited

Arizona Republic

1968 "Park Improvements Dedication Scheduled". *Arizona Republic* November 20, 1968:5. Phoenix.

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

ca. 1974 Welcome to Squaw Peak Park. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library
Arizona State University, Tempe.

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

2016 Current and Historical Aerial Photography. Electronic Document,
<http://gis.maricopa.gov/MapApp/GIO/AerialHistorical/>, accessed March 1, 2016.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden
Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ, 83007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No. PP Park Dstrct Survey Area: Phoenix Mountains Park and Recreation Area

Historic Name(s): Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 2701 East Squaw Peak Drive

City or Town: Phoenix Vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 164-70-001, 17-00

Township: 2N Range: 3E Section: 2 Quarter Section: All Acreage: ≈ 640 acres

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (addition): _____

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 405230.8 Northing 3712426.9 USGS 7.5' quad map: Sunnyslope, Ariz.

Architect: _____ not determined known (source): _____

Builder: Maricopa County/COP Parks and Rec. not determined known (source): _____

Construction Date: 1958 known estimated (source): Gilbert (1990)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

GOOD (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

FAIR (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

POOR (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

RUIN / UNINHABITABLE

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with original use.

Maricopa County Park (1958-1959)
City of Phoenix Mountain Park and Recreation Area (1959-present)

Sources:
Gilbert (1990), Hartz and Hartz (2007)

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: May 11, 2017

View Direction (looking towards):

Northwest

Negative No.: Bldg9_IMG_1296



SIGNIFICANCE

Survey Site No.: PP Park Dstrct

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates - known or estimated - when alterations were made)

See continuation form

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

This facility is an open space mountain park encompassing Piestewa Peak. Urban development surrounds the park.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

Setting remains relatively unchanged.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): N/A Foundation: N/A Roof: N/A

Windows: N/A

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A

Wall sheathing: N/A

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

See continuation form

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually Listed Contributor Noncontributor to: _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of the National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: See continuation form

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: A. Gregory and T. Jones, ACS, Ltd. Form Date: June 9, 2017

Mailing Address: 424 W. Broadway, Tempe, AZ 85282 Phone: 480-894-5477

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 1

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The proposed historic district represents the 640-acre proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District, a non-residential district that encompasses the park as developed from 1958–1975. Piestewa Peak is a landmark of the Phoenix Mountains, which also includes Camelback Mountain, Stoney Mountain, North Mountain, Shaw Butte, and Lookout Mountain. Piestewa Peak was initially established in 1958 by Maricopa County, and acquired by the city after annexation in 1959. Although some trails were improved by the city in the early 1960s (essentially improving existing horse trails that had once originated at the Biltmore Resort), significant improvements did not occur at the park until 1967–1968 when the recreation area was constructed, and new trails established. Other improvements were made in subsequent years. By 1975, the park encompassed all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11 in Township 2N, Range 3E. Over time, the Phoenix Mountain Preserves would encompass Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other portions of the Phoenix Mountains (Figure 2–Figure 7) (Arizona Republic 1968; City of Phoenix ca. 1974; Flood Control District of Maricopa County 2016; Gilbert 1990, 1993; Maricopa County 2017).

DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP

The proposed park comprises the peak and slopes of Piestewa Peak, along with the natural Sonoran landscape. Within the period of significance (1958–1975), a paved access road and recreation area were constructed for visitors to the park. This recreation area, which included five ramada areas and three additional buildings, features concrete structures finished with exposed aggregate. A metal, cylindrical water tank was constructed to provide water for visitors and animals. Initially, hikers and horses were encouraged to take advantage of the enhanced trail system, although animals today are not permitted, due to concerns about impacts to the natural environment. Continued maintenance of the recreation area and contemporary trail system seek to comply with the city’s mission to preserve open space for the enjoyment of its residents.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

Criterion A

Piestewa Peak Park Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the local register and National Register under Criterion A for its association with the themes of Recreation and Tourism in the Phoenix Mountain Parks (1912–1975) and Development of Mountain Parks in Phoenix (ca. 1914–1975). Piestewa Peak Park was established as a county park in 1958, and transferred to the City of Phoenix when the area was annexed in late 1959. Initially encompassing 546 acres, the city would eventually acquire controlling interest in all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11, Township 2N, Range 3E by 1975. Over the course of several decades, and with the passage of several bond initiatives, Piestewa Peak Park, North Mountain Park, and other isolated peaks of the Phoenix Mountains are now components of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve, which encompasses more than 41,000 acres of open space, including South Mountain and Papago Parks (City of Phoenix 2017; Gilbert 1990). The recreation area, which includes six ramada areas, several isolated buildings, and lesser structures, was constructed over a period of time from 1967–1974, at a time when the preserves were taking shape. The ramada areas and other buildings within the recreation area retain a high level of integrity, and convey a strong sense of setting, feeling, and association to the original park.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 2

Piestewa Peak Park is recommended individually eligible for listing in the National and local registers as a non-residential historic district. The proposed district would encompass the original 546-acre park, as well as additional \approx 100 acres, which were acquired by 1975. Together, the proposed district encompasses all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11 in Township 2N, Range 3E, and includes the Peak, as well as the bulk of the access road and all of the ramada areas. The main structures of the Park are recommended as contributing to the eligibility of the park, including the ramadas and tables, the restrooms, and Ranger Station. A water tank at the east end of the recreation area, which was installed in 1967, is also recommended as a contributor as it is original. The lesser features of each recreation area, including the barbeque pedestals, drinking fountains, plazas, and retaining walls, are recommended for preservation when possible, although many have been altered during the modern period and their resultant loss of integrity precludes them from contributing to the proposed historic district. A number of Boy Scout service projects have been completed at the Park, and maintenance and improvements have been completed by Parks and Recreation that include the following:

- Installing cobble rip rap on slopes of the recreation areas,
- Building new barbeque pedestal stations and new picnic tables where necessary,
- Adding concrete walkways, cobble paths, and new retaining walls,
- Constructing access ramps and paths where necessary, and
- Installing ornamental landscape vegetation and features along portions of the access road

In addition to the structures described above, the circulation system of the overall recreation area is also recommended as contributing to the district, including for vehicular access (the main access road, parking areas, and turnaround at the east end), as well as equestrian and pedestrian hiking trails dating to the period of significance; seven culverts identified in the recreation area all appear to be modern, and are not recommended as contributors (Features 1–6, and 9). The light posts at most of the ramada areas appear to be original, and so are considered as contributing to the eligibility of the proposed district, although not necessarily character-defining features of the district, and so loss of these elements would not result in a change in eligibility to the historic district.

Associated features, such as a horse trough and hitching post near the Navajo Ramadas (Building Group 2) are considered contributing (see Continuation Form for Building Group 2). Two notable structures also are recommended as contributing to the proposed district include the Booster Pump House (Feature 7) and the Park Sign (Feature 8). These structures were constructed within the period of significance, and also exhibit an exposed aggregate finish.

Criterion C

The proposed historic district and contributing features are not recommended eligible under Criterion C. Although the exposed aggregate materials used in the construction of structures of the recreation area are applied throughout the Phoenix Mountain Parks system (including modern facilities at the Dreamy Draw recreation area [constructed in the mid-1980s]), the use of such materials extends beyond the Parks, and are used frequently across the Salt River Valley on landscape features (e.g., planters and trash receptacles), as well as for decorative components of mid-century modern commercial buildings. Other features such as barbeque grills, drinking fountains, and benches are made from a range of materials including natural stone, exposed aggregate, and concrete and are present in a variety of styles within Piestewa Peak Park and the larger Phoenix Mountain Parks system.

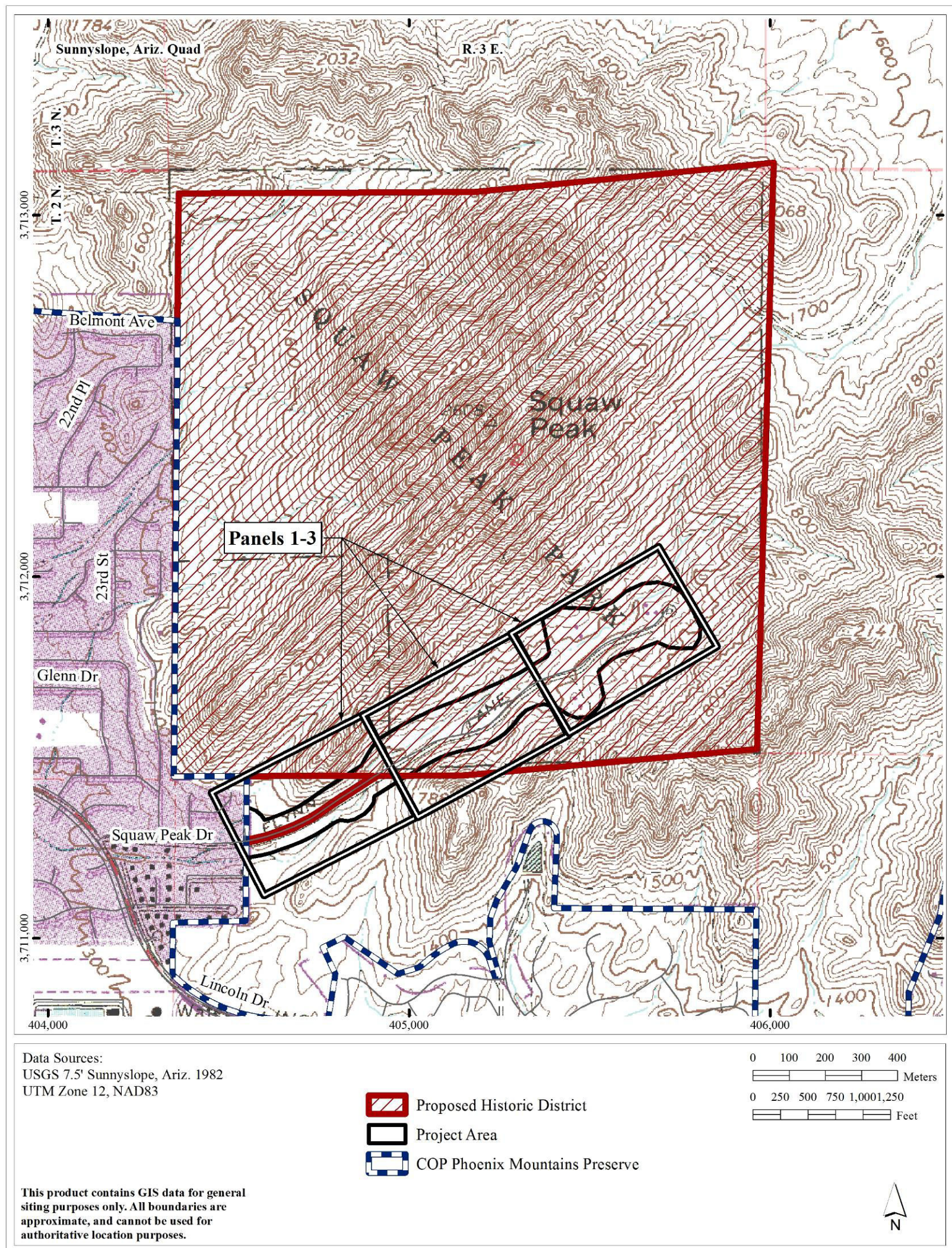


Figure 1. Portion of the USGS 7.5' Sunnyslope, Ariz. topographic quadrangle, showing the project area and extent of the proposed Piestewa Peak Park Historic District, which encompasses all of Section 2 and portions of Section 11 in Township 2N, Range 3E.

Inset maps detailing buildings and building groups in the recreation area (Panels 1-3) are provided in the main report.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 4

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STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 5

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 2. Overview of the natural setting in the vicinity of the Hopi Ramadas (Building Group 5), view facing southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 6

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 3. Overview of the proposed district in the vicinity of the Mohave Ramadas (Building Group 4), view facing northwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 7

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 4. Hiking trail located near the Apache Ramadas (Building Group 6), view facing southwest.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 8

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 5. Overview of the main access road from the west end of the recreation area, view facing northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 9

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 6. Overview of the turnout at the east end of the recreation area, view facing northeast.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District Continuation Sheet No. 10

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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



**Other Contributing Structures of the
Proposed Piestewa Peak Park**

Concrete Booster Pump House, with exposed aggregate finish. This structure was installed in 1967–1968. View facing southwest.

Park sign at the entrance to the recreation area. Sign is constructed of concrete, with an exposed aggregate finish. The sign was installed in 1971. View facing east.



Figure 7. Other contributing structures to the proposed Piestewa Peak Historic District.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 11

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References Cited

Arizona Republic

1968 "Park Improvements Dedication Scheduled". Arizona Republic November 20, 1968:5. Phoenix.

City of Phoenix

2017 Parks and Recreation Department. Electronic Document, <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/>, accessed May 27, 2017.

ca. 1974 Welcome to Squaw Peak Park. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden Library
Arizona State University, Tempe.

Flood Control District of Maricopa County

2016 Current and Historical Aerial Photography. Electronic Document,
<http://gis.maricopa.gov/MapApp/GIO/AerialHistorical/>, accessed March 1, 2016.

Gilbert, Dorothy V.

1990 The Phoenix Mountains Preserves: A History. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden
Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

1993 A History of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve. Manuscript on file, Arizona Collection, Hayden
Library, Arizona State University, Tempe.

Maricopa County

2017 Maricopa County Recorder Online Information. Electronic Document,
<https://recorder.maricopa.gov/>, accessed June 7, 2017.

STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property Piestewa Peak Park Historic District

Continuation Sheet No. 12

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